

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO CAMBRIDGESHIRE VILLAGES

EDITED BY
W. M. PALMER, M.D., F.S.A.
AND
H. W. SAUNDERS, M.A., F.R.Hist.S.

No. I

- (a) *Arms & Monies Raised from Cambridgeshire Villages in 1316 for the Scotch War*
- (b) *Lords of Manors responsible.* ("Nomina Villarum")

Michael Hopkins
Millingham
Cambridge

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ARMS AND MEN FROM CAMBRIDGESHIRE
VILLAGES FOR THE SCOTCH WAR
AND SOME RELATED MATTERS

I

9 and 11 Ed. II. *Presentations and inquisitions as to the supply of soldiers for the Scotch war by various townships in Camb. and Lincoln.*

1. This document, dated 1318, refers to a levy made two years previously (see under Meldreth), and we must seek in the earlier year for the *circumstances which gave rise to it*. Bannockburn still rankled: it was a national disgrace: and so, when power was taken from the King by the Ordainers and the ascendancy of Earl Thomas assured, the Lincoln Parliament in the January of 1316 forcibly expressed its desire to reinstate the credit of England by granting a fifteenth from the towns. The lords and knights promised the service of a foot-soldier from every rural parish to be maintained by the parish, and the clergy were willing to co-operate. This promise of the knights is what here concerns us, and we find that in July of the same year another session of the Parliament records the counties compounding for their men by a sixteenth on moveables. That this commutation was not carried out is here apparent. Instead, the villages (townships) are meeting an assessment. What was levied was for the double purpose of providing the arms for that foot-soldier and for his wages and expenses.

Now in 1318, the King, being in sore need of money, appointed a "chosen clerk" who, from a writ to the Sheriff attached to this document, we find had three matters on which to focus his attention. These were the collecting of outstanding debts, which would have been scutages and other feudal obligations, the fines arising from redisseisin, which was a game of recovery and re-recovery *ad infinitum* but very profitable to the Crown, and thirdly he was to concern himself with the levies raised in these villages on the authority of the 1316 Parliament.

2. The *nature of the document* is not peculiar. Directly or indirectly all classes were continually roped in to furnish the means for national operations, a knowledge of which justifies the claim that political history is almost completely mirrored in every locality if the search is thorough. We have by us for this same year the accounts of corn and other provisions bought by the Crown, casked and shipped at Cambridge. This was not an advantageous transaction as the valuation rested with the Purveyors. Also we have an account of 32 Ed. III of bows and sheaves of arrows going from our named villages.

Thus, this document is an illustration of a protracted and heavy burden borne by all through these ages.

We see that where the assessment was 24*s.* or less, no arms were bought. This sum of money was for the 60 days' service of the foot-soldier (see Gamlingay and Arrington). The amounts at which the villages were assessed do not seem to bear a fair relation to the amount of arable land and numbers of inhabitants. Thus, taking the numbers of people who were assessed to the Subsidy of 1327 as a guide, we get such anomalies as this:

Bassingbourn, 24*s.* levied = 4*d.* per head, 72 persons assessable, acreage 3000.

Graveley, 30*s.* levied = nearly 8*d.* per head, 46 persons assessable, acreage 1532.

The highest average individual assessment was 10*d.* per head at Stow cum Quy. Lanwade ran it very close at just under 10*d.*, whilst at Swavesey it was only 3*d.* per head.

The equipment, which we consider below, cost roughly 12*s.*, and thus only those villages levying about 36*s.* were able to carry out the full programme. We must note the use of the terms "levied" and "assessed." The former was what was actually collected, and at times does not arrive at the assessment. This is not surprising considering the machinery employed for the collecting.

Hence we almost anticipate the irregularities which we find:

(1) At Arrington, Stapleford, Great Shelford, Madingley, West Wrattling, Weston Colville, Borough cum Westley, Bottisham, Swaffham Bulbeck, Landwade and Caxton, the money was not collected but is reported as "in the hands of the men of the vill." West Wrattling says "the rest of the levy is in the hands of Richard Broghyng, Reginald Pestil and Simon Mahen; the rest of the assessment in the hands of the men of the vill." This, with the word "unlevied" as it appears at Bottisham, clearly illustrates the use of these two words.

(2) We have also three interesting cases of money returned to the inhabitants. Caldecote paid 6*s.* 8*d.* to the collectors, and the latter afterwards paid it back to the villagers. Comberton spent 6*s.* 8*d.* on arms, reserved 15*s.* and gave back to the men of the vill 6*s.* Finally, at Great Wilbraham, 12*s.* which had been collected out of an assessment of 34*s.* was returned to the people.

What the reason was for these tardy or shelved collections and for these returns of money, can only be guessed. The period was a wretched one, with dearth and pestilence prevalent, with riotous bands parading the country and with all monies much in arrear. This shire was no exception and, fortunately, we find the following eloquent entry. In this same year Thomas de Scalariis, Robert de Maddingle, John de Crek and John de Cantebrigge had letters patent to enquire in Cam-

bridgeshire touching persons who raise bodies of men at arms, horse and foot, and others who enter into illegal confederacies.

Such troublous times may be a probable explanation, and one wonders that the levy and assessment were so frequently balanced as we find them here. Without doubt the threatened Scotch invasion was no idle shadow.

3. In considering *the machinery* we are faced with a problem similar to that which needs explanation regarding the method of compiling such records as the Domesday Book. Here we find a writ was addressed to the Sheriff, authorising him to assemble from the villages such as could hurry matters, "who can throw light on and expedite these matters." That some three or four hundred were assembled before the fifteen jurors here named in Cambridge on that Thursday is highly improbable. We imagine the jury already in possession of the requisite information, supplied by the constables. These fifteen were all grand jury men, of substance, and can be identified.

Presiding over this assembly at the Castle was the special Commissioner, Adam de Lymbergh. From the Close and Patent Rolls we find he was a King's clerk, one of the Remembrancers of the Exchequer, that he held the rectory of Berkeswell in Coventry diocese, that he was tax commissioner for Lincolnshire and held pleas there and elsewhere: so quite an important man.

Directly under him were three "Supervisors of arms and arrays in Cambs.," who had been appointed to that office on 26 March of this year. The first, Baldwin de Stowe, was of Longstowe. He appears there as late as 1327, but had disappeared by 1346. John de Swyneford, Sheriff of Cambs. and Hunts. in 1311, is somewhat of a mystery. He appears as lord of Boxworth in 1316, but was not there in 1303 nor in 1327; nor does he appear as holding land in Hunts. in *Feudal Aids*. The third of these supervisors also lived at Longstowe. In 1327 he was assessed at an amount equal to Baldwin de Stowe. Perhaps he was Simon, son of Roger de Stowe, who held 120 acres of land of the Prior of Southwark in that village in 1279.

The duty of these three was the receiving of the monies levied for the 60 days' service.

And last in the scale of this organisation were the constables who actually collected the money and in whose care reposed the arms purchased. It seems a curious coincidence that Roger de Abinton and Richard de Bassingbourn were the constables of Great Abington when men of the same surname were the chief holders of land in Abington on the other side of the county.

4. Evidently *the arming of a foot-soldier* was a matter left to the imagination of the villagers. We had better first refer to the Assize of Arms (1181) and the Statute of Winchester (1285). According to

these every man had to be equipped according to his material wealth. As the latter is near this date we give the details:

£15 land or 40 marks in goods	hauberke, helme of iron, sword, knife and horse.
£10 land or 20 marks in goods	hauberke, helme of iron, sword and knife.
£5 land	doublet, helme of iron, sword, knife.
£2 land	sword, knife, bow and arrows.
Less than £2	gisarmes, knives and less weapons.
All others	bows, arrows and bolts.

Somewhat later in the fourteenth century than our present document, we find that the arrays were demanding a more elaborate equipment, and our village foot-soldier for the Scotch wars would be rather less well equipped than a "half-armed" man.

In most cases a "bacinnet" is provided, a kind of *bason*-shaped head-covering of metal. In no instance have we mention of the aventail, the moveable covering for the face. In the better-equipped men there was often the camail or chain-mail protection hanging from the bacinnet and covering the shoulders, but the nearest approach to that here is the iron collaret, in all probability a piece of bent iron hinged to the bacinnet and covering chin and throat, as in the illustration. The bacinets bought by the Londoners for Bannockburn with the iron collarets cost 5s. 1d.: here 2s. would be an average.

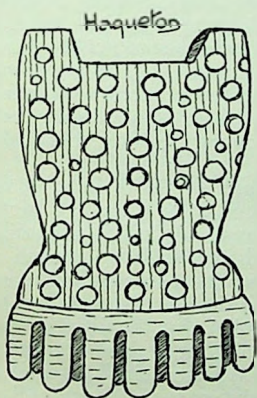
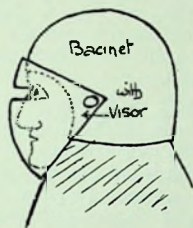
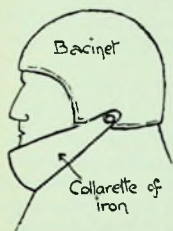
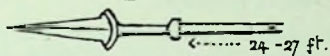
For the body was purchased the acketon, or haqueton, a wool-padded garment covering from neck to knees. The object of this was to make easy the carrying of outside armour. As none would be carried by these foot-soldiers the thickness alone may have been considered a protection against dagger and against cold.

No brassards or gauntlets for arms or hands are mentioned.

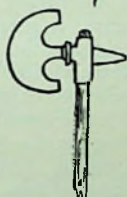
Of weapons we find the gysarm, a scythe-shaped blade, double-edged and often with hooks, on a long arm: the cultellus, here probably a dagger, though the term is also used for a knife employed for domestic purposes: and the "axe," a vague term, for it could be the hachia or hatchet (as here), the wyax or double-headed axe, or the pole-axe (pollex) with long shaft.

We have the less frequent mention of "lance" and "bows and arrows." The bow and its details are familiar, if only from "The Song of the Bow." The longbow was in length a man's full span between his outstretched arms, and thus in the neighbourhood of 6 feet, with a centre girth of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. English yew is traditional, but France and the Baltic were responsible for many thousands of our staves. The bow-string was of hemp or silk. The 24 arrows, the unit in all such purchases and levies, was the capacity of the quiver and the arrows came eventually to be fixed at a yard in length. It may be well to re-emphasise here the absurdity of the Robin Hood feats. A flight of 250 yards was no insignificant achievement, and 300 was a record of long standing. Crossbow bolts seldom reached beyond the 300 limit. Another weapon, costing generally 6d., appears under the various forms denyses, denyshe and hethedenys.

Lance head



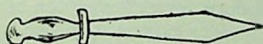
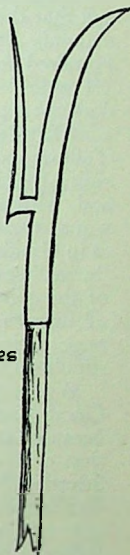
Battleaxe



Footsoldiers
axe



Guisarmes



Cut-throat dagger.

II

Nomina Villarum

WE include a document printed in *Feudal Aids*, vol. 1, pp. 152-7, generally known as the "nomina villarum," the names of villages. Palgrave (*Parliamentary Writs*, vol. II, pt. 3, p. iii) says that this return was required in relation to the military levies granted in the Parliament of Lincoln. The point we have to determine is why such a *partial* document was compiled.

It will be seen that opposite each village is one or more names, and that these are in all cases, as the heading attests, the lords (of the manors). But *all* lords of the manors do not appear. Taking Armingford Hundred for example, the lords of the manors of "Caxtons" and "Trayles" of Melbourn are omitted. In Meldreth, the prior of Ware does not appear, and the lords of 3 manors of Whaddon, 2 of Abington, 1 of Littlington, 1 of Steeple Morden, 3 of Guilden Morden, 1 of Tadlow and 2 of Croydon are similarly omitted. It is not clear on what ruling the lords were chosen. We have examined a considerable number, and, with a few exceptions, it appears that tenants holding as little as a quarter of a knight's fee are only included when no tenant has more, as in Guilden Morden. Remembering that the date coincides with the "arms" document which we are now printing, 1316, we are strongly of the opinion that the omission of the names of certain of the lords of manors is indicative of *selected ones*, whose names appear, being responsible for the securing, preparing and paying of the foot-soldiers stipulated in the 1316 Parliament.

We have also the two significant cases of the dividing of vills. Great Camps (Castle Camps) is separated from Olmisted, perhaps because Great Camps belonged to the Barony of Oxford, Olmisted to that of Richmond. Wickham is divided into Wykham, Enhall and Strettle. Each of these belonged to powerful manorial families who had "regalia" (power of life and death) in their demesnes. These facts may not be without bearing on the opinion that the division was to indicate the extent of obligation. As a contrast to these two cases of division there are many cases of two vills being joined together and only one lord given, for example, Borough Green and Westley Waterless, Kennet and Kentford, Grantchester and Coton.

The spelling of proper names in this "nomina villarum" is very corrupt, but most are recognisable. Modern forms have been placed in brackets where doubt may arise. The only puzzle is in the latter part of Dittone Cammeys cum *Monecwyke* (Cheveley Hundred). The official transcriber was doubtful about the word, so he put a query after it. By a process of exclusion, it seems to be the same as Deersley, a part of Newmarket, once belonging to the Prior of Thetford, so that the reading *Moneckwyke*, or *Monkwick*, may be correct.

INQUISITION TAKEN AT CAMBRIDGE

August 9th, 1316

INQUISITION TAKEN AT CAMBRIDGE before Adam de Lymbergh on Thursday the morrow of St Mathew the Apostle 11 Edward 2 on the oath of Richard de Balsham, Richard de Clopton, William Muschet, Richard Hocchepound, William de Tauncost, John Yain, John Hullock, Bartholomew of Burwell, John de Stowe, William Andrew, William Freeman, William Martin, William the Young, John Prat, and Hugh Chamber who having called the men of the undermentioned villages together for better advice, say that the village of

MELDRETH was assessed at 30s. 8d., out of which 24s. were paid to Baldwin de Stowe, John de Swyneford and Simon de Brune, collectors in each Cambridgeshire village for the 9th year, and there were bought one aketon 5s. and for one bacinet 20d., which remain in the hands of John le Rous.

Item that the village of GAMELEGEYE was assessed at 24s. for the expenses of one footman going to Newcastle on Tyne and for his wages for 60 days, but they were not required to provide arms as the assessment did not make provision.

Item that the village of STOWE was assessed at 24s. which was paid to the collectors, but as for armour they say like the village of Gamlingay.

Item that from the village of CALDICOTE was levied 6s. 8d. which was paid to the collectors who afterwards returned to the men of the village the money which had previously been levied from them.

Item that from the village of BRUNNE was levied 24s. which was paid to the collectors, who still have it, but they have provided no armour.

Item that from the village of CROXTON was levied 24s. which was paid to the collectors, who still have it, but they have provided no armour.

Item that from the village of ELTISLEY was levied 24s. which was paid to the collectors, who still have it, but they have provided no armour.

Item that from the village of KINGSTON was levied 24s. which Simon de Brunne, one of the collectors, now has, but they have provided no armour.

Item that from the village of HERDEWYK was levied 24s., of which a certain sum of money, the amount of which we are ignorant, was used in the purchase of one aketon, and one bacinet: nevertheless they say that the rest of the levy and the arms are in the hands of Peter le Heyr and Bartholomew of Glemysford.

Item that from the village of MELDEBURN was levied 30s. 8d., of which was used in the purchase of one aketon 5s., of one bacinet 20d., and that the rest was paid to the collectors.

Item that from the village of ARNYNGTON there was a levy, but they say they were assessed at 24s. for expenses of one footman as above which remains in the hands of the men of the village, but they provided no armour.

Item that from the village of WIMPOLE there was a levy of 24s. which was paid to the collectors for similar expenses, but they provided no armour.

Item that from the village of ORWELL CUM MALKETON there was a levy of 32s. 2d., of which was used in the purchase one aketon 6s. 2d., one bacinet 18d., one hacadanys 6d., the rest was paid to the collectors and the armour remains in the hands of John de Caldecote and Henry de Hockerell constables of the village.

Item that from the village of SHEPRETH was levied 34s., of which there was used in the purchase of one aketon 5s., one bacinet 2s., one sword 18d., one lance 12d., one knife (cultelli) 6d., which armour remains in the custody of William Cassandre and John Theobald, constables of the village, and the remaining 24s. was paid to the collectors who still have it.

Item that from the village of BARYNTON there was levied 24s. for similar expenses, which was paid to the collectors, but of arms nothing was provided.

Item that from the village of HASLINGFIELD there was levied 24s. which was paid to the collectors for similar expenses, and these arms were bought vidz one aketon, one bacinet and a knife, costing 5s., which remain in the hands of the constable, John Russell.

Item that from the village of HARLTON there was levied 24s. which was paid to the collectors for similar expenses, but no armour was provided.

Item that from the village of COMBERTON there was levied 27s. 8d., of which 6s. 8d. was used in the purchase of one aketon and one bacinet, which are in the hands of William le Taillour, and 15s. are in the hands of John de Harlton, and the rest of the 27s. 8d. levied was restored to the townsmen by the said John.

Item that from the village of WHITWELL there was levied 15s., of which was used in the purchase of one aketon 4s., one bacinet 2s., one sword 2s., one knife 4d. which together with 5s. 8d. residue are in the hands of John Bilton and Walter Russell, constables of the town.

Item that from the village of GRANCHESTER there was levied 37s. 6d., of which was used in the purchase of one bacinet with aketon 9s., one sword with knife 2s., one bow with 24 arrows 2s. 6d., which are in the hands of William Gosse and Hugh Bolom, the residue paid to the collectors for wages and expenses.

Item that from the village of TRUMPINGTON there was levied 24s. which was paid to the collectors for similar wages and expenses, but they did nothing to provide armour.

Item that from the village of LITTLE SHELFORD was levied 30s., of which was used in the purchase of one aketon with bacinet 5s. 6d. and the rest is in the hands of John le Clo.

Item that from the village of FOULMER was levied 33s. 6d., of which was used in the purchase of one aketon 8s., one bacinet 18d. which remain in the hands of John le Clerk, constable, and the remaining 24s. was paid to the collectors for similar wages and expenses.

Item that from the village of FOXTON was levied 33s. 10d., of which was used in the purchase of one aketon 5s., one bacinet 3s., one sword 18d., one knife 4d. which remain in the hands of Thomas . . . and John Goudelok, constables, and the remaining 24s. was paid to the collectors for similar wages and expenses, who now hold them (i.e. the shillings).

Item that from the village of HARDLESTON was levied 24s., of which was used in the purchase of one aketon, one bacinet, one sword, one knife 12s., which remain in the hands of John Baldewyn and William le Palmer, constables, and the remaining 12s. is in the hands of the men of the vill, and they say that 12s. remains to be levied of the tenants of Thomas de Veer and Robert de . . . of the same vill.

Item that from the village of STAPLEFORD was levied 24s. 8d., of which was used in the purchase of one aketon, one bacinet 6s. 8d. which remain in the hands of John Person and John Frankelyn, constables, and the remaining collection at which the vill was assessed, to wit, 30s. 8d. remains in the hands of the men of the vill not levied.

Item that from the village of GREAT SHELFORD was levied 32s., of which was paid to the collectors 24s. for wages and expenses, in purchase of one aketon with bacinet 7s. 3d. which remain in the hands of Robert Bronde and John Godefroy, constables, and the rest of the money remains in the hands of the men of the village.

Item that from the village of TRIPLow was levied 35s., of which was used in the purchase of one aketon 5s., one bacenett 2s. 4d., one bow with arrows 2s., one sword 18d., one knife 6d.: the rest is in the hands of Robert de Corneye and John son of Walter le clerk, constables, together with the armour.

Item that from the village of NEWTON CUM HAUXTON was levied 35*s.* 8*d.*, of which was used in the purchase of one aketon 6*s.* 8*d.*, one bacinet 2*s.* 6*d.*, one sword 2*s.*, one hatchet 6*d.*, the rest paid to the collectors for wages and expenses.

Item that from the village of HYNIGESTON was levied 24*s.* which was paid to the collectors for wages and expenses and 6*s.* remains in the hands of the men of the vill for mending armour.

Item that from the village of DOKESWORTH was levied 36*s.*, of which was paid to collectors for wages and expenses [blank] in purchasing one bacinet 3*s.*, one aketon 6*s.* 8*d.*, one sword 2*s.*, one hatchet 4*d.*, which are in the hands of Bartholomew de Stapleford and Robert de Brugeys, constables.

Item that from the village of WHITTLESFORD was levied 32*s.* 6*d.*, of which was paid to the collectors 24*s.* for wages and expenses, and in purchase of one sword 3*s.*, one gysarme 10*d.*, one knife 6*d.*, one bacinet 3*s.* 4*d.*, which are in the hands of the villagers with 4*d.* residue.

Item that from the village of SAWSTON was levied 33*s.*, of which was paid to collectors 24*s.*, and in purchase of one aketon with bacinet 9*s.*, in the hands of Robert Doneryld and Henry Caye, constables, together with the remainder of the money.

Item that from the village of BADBURGHAM [Babraham] was levied 22*s.* 6*d.* which was paid to the collectors for wages and expenses, and there remains in the hands of the tenant of the Abbot of Waltham in that village 18*d.* No armour was purchased.

Item that from the village of PAMPISFORD was levied 36*s.*, of which was used in the purchase of one aketon with bacinet 6*s.* 8*d.*, one sword 2*s.*, one hatchet 1*s.*, one knife 6*d.*, which are in the hands of Henry Martyn and Richard Jolinet, constables, together with the rest of the money.

Item that from the village of ABYTON [Great Abington] was levied 31*s.* 6*d.*, of which was paid to the collectors for wages and expenses 24*s.*, and was used in the purchase of one aketon 5*s.* 6*d.*, one bacinet 2*s.*, which with the remainder of the levy are in the hands of Roger de Abyton and Richard de Bassingbourn, constables.

Item that from the village of LITTLE ABINGTON was levied 18*s.* 3*d.* with a bow bought by the men of the village and in their hands. The remainder of the levy is in the hands of Richard Gerner and Nicholas Gloser, constables.

. levied 24*s.*: no arms purchased.

. (? LINTON) was levied 27*s.* 5*d.*, of which was paid to the collectors for wages &c. 24*s.* 2*s.*, one gysarme 6*d.*, in the hands of Hugh Attechamber and Simon Constables.

Item that from the village of CAMPS MAGNA was levied 24*s.*

Item that from the village of SUDY CAMPS was levied 23*s.* 8*d.*

Item that from the village of SUDICAMPS was levied 23*s.* 8*d.*, of which was used in the purchase of one aketon 3*s.* and 3*s.* 3*d.* remains in the hands of the tenant of the Abbot of Waltham [held impropriate rectory].

. PAPWORTH . . . no arms bought.

. [name illegible] was levied 31*s.* 2*d.*, of which was used in the purchase of one aketon 3*s.*, one bacinet, bow and arrows 7*s.* 2*d.* in all, the remainder in the hands of the constable William de Beton together with the arms.

[Here follows another entry quite illegible.]

Item that from the village of CONINGTON was levied 24*s.*, of which was used in the purchase of one aketon . . . , one bacinet 1*s.* 6*d.*, a sword 8*d.*, a dagger 6*d.*, a hatchet 10*d.*

Item that from the village of FENDRAYTON was levied 19*s.* 4*d.*, of which was used in the purchase of one aketon with bacinet 6*s.* 8*d.* . . .

Item that from the village of LONGSTANTON was levied 33*s.*, of which was used in the purchase of one aketon with bacinet 6*s.* 8*d.*, a sword and a knife. . .

Item that from the village of HOKITON [Oakington] was levied 37*s.*, of which was paid to the collectors for wages and expenses 14*s.* and was used in the purchase of one aketon, one bacinet, one sword, one knife, one hatchet altogether 13*s.*, which are in the hands of Richard of Berweye and William Catelyn, constables.

Item that from the village of HISTON was levied 34*s.*, of which was paid to the collectors 23*s.* 6*d.* and was used in the purchase of one aketon 6*s.*, one bacinet 2*s.*, one sword with knife 2*s.*, one hethedenys 6*d.*, which are in the hands of William the Smith and James Henry, constables.

Item that from the village of DRAYTON CUM CHILDERLEY was levied 37*s.* 4*d.* which was paid to the collectors for wages and expenses and in the purchase of one aketon, one bacinet 3*s.* 4*d.*, which are in the hands of James Wyot and John Usser, constables.

Item that from the village of IMPETON [Impington] was levied 34*s.* which was paid to the collectors for wages and expenses and in the purchase of one aketon 6*s.*, one bacinet 17*d.*, one sword with knife 2*s.*, one denyes 6*d.*, which are in the hands of Roger le March and Thomas Cassander, constables.

Item that from the village of BOXWORTH was levied 24*s.* which are in the hands of Henry Henry, constable, and William Bryan, and has arms vidz one aketon, one bacinet, one sword, one hatchet, one knife, in all 6*s.* 4*d.*

Item that from the village of GRAVELEY was levied 30*s.* of which was paid to the collectors for expenses and wages 24*s.* and in the purchase of one aketon, one bacinet, one sword, knife and hatchet 7*s.* altogether, which are in the hands of Robert de Graveley.

Item that from the village of SWAVESEY was levied 32*s.* in the hands of William Boneyt, Simon Cocky and Henry Kyng, and in the purchase of one aketon with bacinet . . . bow and arrows . . . knife 2*d.*, sword 2*s.* which are in the hands of Thomas Mansel and William Durrant, constables.

Item that from the village of OVER was levied 33*s.*, of which was paid to the collectors 24*s.* and in the purchase of one aketon and bacinet 7*s.*, one sword 1*s.* 6*d.*, one denyshy 6*d.* which are in the hands of John Mariot, constable.

Item that from the village of WILLINGHAM was levied 36*s.* 5*d.*, of which was paid to the collectors 24*s.* and for one aketon and bacinet 12*s.* 6*d.*, one sword 1*s.*, one hatchet 6*d.*, one knife 4*d.* which are in the hands of William Pelkard and Henry Aleynson, constables.

Item that from the village of MADDINGLE was levied 10*s.* which is in the hands of John le Palmer, constable, and there is in the hands of the men of the vill 14*s.* for expenses and wages, but they have provided no armour.

Item that from the village of WATERBEACH was levied 36*s.*, of which in the hands of John de Brewose and Laurence atte Grene, constables, 24*s.* and in the purchase of one aketon, one bacinet, one sword, one bow and 24 arrows and one knife price 10*s.* which are in the hands of the constables.

Item that from the village of COTENHAM was levied 31*s.* 1½*d.*, of which was paid to the collectors 24*s.* and in the purchase of one aketon 3*s.* 3*d.*, one bacinet 18*d.*, one sword 18*d.*, one knife 4*d.* which with the rest of the money are in the hands of Ralph Roger and John . . . , constables.

Item that from the village of LANDBEACH was levied 31*s.*, of which was paid to the collectors 24*s.* and in the purchase of one aketon 3*s.*, one bacinet 18*d.*, one collerett 4*d.*, one sword 1*s.* 6*d.*, one denishay 3*d.*, one knife 4*d.* which are in the hands of John Knight and John Bernard, constables.

Item that from the village of GIRTON was levied 30*s.* 10*d.*, of which was paid to the collectors 24*s.* and in the purchase of one aketon 3*s.*, one sword 1*s.*, one bacinet 12*d.*, one hatchet 6*d.*, one knife 4*d.* which are in the hands of Roger de la March and William de Hoketon, constables.

Item that from the village of RAMPTON was levied 28*s.* 9*d.*, of which was paid to the collectors 24*s.* and in the purchase of one aketon 2*s.* 6*d.*, one bacinet 12*d.*, sword with knife 14*d.*, which are in the hands of Robert Andrew and William Brett, constables.

Item that from the village of BALSAM was levied 31*s.*, of which was used in the purchase of one aketon 3*s.*, one bacinet 1*s.* 6*d.*, one sword 1*s.* 5*d.*, hatchet and knife 1*s.* which with the remainder are in the hands of Roger Deen of Balsam.

Item that from the village of WEST WRATTING assessed at 31*s.* there was levied 18*s.*, of which was used in the purchase of one aketon and bacinet 6*s.* The rest of the levy is in the hands of Richard Broghyng, Reginald Pestil and Simon Mahen, and the rest of the assessment is in the hands of the men of the vill.

Item that the village of WESTON COLVILLE was assessed at 30*s.* for expenses and wages, which remains in the hands of the men of the vill.

Item that from the village of BRINKLEY was levied 35*s.*, of which was paid to the collectors 24*s.* and was used in the purchase of one aketon 3*s.* 6*d.*, one bacinet 2*s.*, sword 1*s.*, knife 4*d.*, one lance 3*d.* The residue is in the hands of William de Warrewik, John de Fountain, and Richard le Smyth.

Item that from the village of BOROUGH CUM WESTLEY was levied 30*s.* which is in the hands of the collectors and the rest in the hands of the men of the vill.

Item that from the village of STEEPLE MORDEN was levied [blank] in the hands of John le Blount and Robert Gunild, constables, and used in the purchase of one aketon, one bacinet, one hatchet 6*s.* 8*d.* altogether which are in the hands of the constables.

Item that from the village of GILDEN MORDEN was levied 24*s.* which was paid to the collectors and in the purchase of one aketon and bacinet, bow and arrows and a sword which are in the hands of William le Maistre and William son of John le Clerk.

Item that from the village of CLOPTON was levied 24*s.* which is in the hands of Richard att Ree, John Waryn, Hugh atte hill, Richard le Reeder and in the purchase of one aketon, one bacinet, one hatchet at 6*s.* 8*d.* altogether.

Item that from the village of CROYDON was levied 24*s.* which was paid to the collectors and in the purchase of arms . . . [torn away].

Item that from the village of WENDY there was levied 24*s.*, of which was used in the purchase of one aketon and bacinet, one sword, in all 6*s.* 8*d.* . . . [torn].

Item that from the village of WHADDON CUM KNEESWORTH was levied 24*s.*, of which was used in the purchase of one aketon and bacinet 8*s.*, sword and knife 3*s.* . . . [torn].

Item that from the village of LITLINGTON CUM ABINGTON was levied 24*s.*, of which was used in the purchase of one aketon 5*s.*, one bacinet 20*d.*, one hatchet 6*d.*, one sword 1*s.* . . . [torn].

Item that from the village of BASSINGBOURN was levied 24*s.*, of which was used in the purchase of one aketon, one bacinet, a bow and arrows . . . [torn].

Item that from the village of MILTON was levied 35*s.* 8*d.*, of which was paid to the collectors 24*s.* and the remainder is in the hands of Stephen Herbert and Walter Bacon, constables.

Item that the village of STOW CUM QUY was assessed at 20*s.*, of which was levied 4*s.* and afterwards restored so that the whole sum remains in the hands of the men of the vill.

Item that the village of BOTTISHAM was assessed at 40s. for wages and expenses and armour, of which 6s. 3d. was raised, which is in the hands of Robert Sharp and Peter Jeffrey, of that village, and the rest of the sum is in the hands of the men of the vill, unlevied.

Item that from the village of SWAFFHAM PRIOR was levied 34s. 6d. which is in the hands of John Baldwyn and Geoffrey atte Brig.

Item that the village of SWAFFHAM BULBEC was assessed at 34s., of which was levied 10s. in the hands of Richard de Ardyngton and Roger Clement and the rest in the hands of the men of the vill.

Item that the village of GREAT WILBRAHAM was assessed at 34s., of which was levied 12s. afterwards given back, and so the whole sum is in the hands of the men of the vill.

Item that the village of LITTLE WILBRAHAM was assessed at 24s. which is in the hands of the men of the vill for wages and expenses, and they have one sword, one bow with 24 arrows, one hatchet, one aketon 2s., one bacinet 1s. 6d. which are in the hands of John Shereman and Hugh le Moyne.

Item that the village of CHIPPENHAM was assessed at 34s., part of which was paid to the collectors and part is in the hands of Alexander son of Gilbert and Benedict the clerk, constables.

Item that from the village of BURWELL was levied 30s. 6d., of which was paid to the collectors 24s. and was used in the purchase of one aketon and bacinet 4s. The rest is in the hands of Edmund Herthewyk and Peter Hankyn, constables.

Item that the village of LANWADE was assessed at 13s. 4d., of which was levied 10s. in the hands of Godefry Nichol, the residue in the hands of the men of the vill.

Item that the village of TEVERSHAM was assessed at 31s., of which was used in the purchase of one aketon and bacinet 4s., one sword 1s. 6d., one knife 6d. which are in the hands of the constables. . . [names illegible] and the rest in the hands of the men of the village unlevied.

Item that the village of CAXTON was assessed at 30s. which remain in the hands of the men of the village unlevied.

Item that the village of LITTLE GRANSDEN was assessed at 36s.

Item that the village of STETCHWORTH was assessed at 31s. 8d.

Item that from the village of EVERSSEN was levied 34s., of which was used in the purchase of one aketon, one bacinet, one sword and one hatchet 10s.

In testimony of which business the said Jury have put their seals . . .

(P.R.O. Exchequer Acct. 15/10.)

Feudal Aids, VOL. I. A.D. 1316

COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE

Names of the hundreds and boroughs, towns and villages which are within each hundred within the said county and with the lords of the boroughs and villages.

Hundred of PAPPEWORTH which is in the hand of the lord King

Villa de GRAVELE

Villa de PAPPEWORTHE AUNEYS

Villa de PAPPEWORTHE EVERARD

Villa de ELLESWORTHE

Abbot of Ramesey

Warin de Bassingburne, John Fraunceys
and John Knyvet

Sir William del Hay

Abbot of Ramesey

Villa de KNAPPEWELL	Abbot of Ramesey
Villa de BOKYSWORTHE	Sir John de Swyneford, Sir John de Segrave, Sir William de Bokysworthe
Villa de CONYNTONE	Sir John de Segrave and John son of Robert de Conyntone and Thomas de Elesworthe
Villa de FENNEDRAITONE	Sir William de la Zouche and Sir John de Segrave
Villa de SWAYSEY	Sir William de la Zouche and the Count of Brittany
Villa de OVERE	Abbot of Ramesey and Bishop of Ely

Hundred of NORTSTOUWE which is in the hand of the lord King

Villa de LONGSTAUNTONE	Sir Nicholas de Cheyne, John de Cheyne and Count Warwick
Villa de HOKYTON	Abbot of Croyland and John de Britannia and John Dulay
Villa de GRETONE [Girton]	Godfrey de Trumptone, Kt, and Abbot of Ramsey
Villa de LOLLEWORTHE	Bishop of Ely
Villa de LANDBECHE	Henry de Chamberleyne and Agnes de Bray
Villa de WATERBECHE	Count Hereford and Abbess of Waterbeche
Villa de RAMPTONE	Robert son of Walter
Villa de IMPYNTONE	Bishop of Ely and John de Chavent
Villa de MYDDLETONE	John le Straunge son and heir of John le Straunge, who is not of age and is in the King's custody
Villa de MADDINGLE	Sir Geoffrey de Burdleys

Hundred of CESTERTONE which is in the hand of the lord King

Villa de CESTERTONE	Prior of Barnewell holds the said village of the lord King
Villa de HYSTONE	Robert Baynard, Kt, and abbess of Eynesham
Villa de COTENHAM with WESTWYKE	Abbot of Croyland, Sir Robert de Insula, Geoffrey de Burdelleys, William de Pelham
Villa de DRYDRAYTONE with CHILDERLEY	Abbot of Croyland, Prior of Swavsey and the Count of Brittany and the Lady of Lyons and Teobald de Bray and John son of Henry de Childerley

Hundred de WETHERLE which is in the hand of the lord King

Villa de ARYNGTONE	Robert de Pogeis master of the Hospital of Jerusalem, Ralph de Paxtone, John de Wautone
Villa de WYNPOL	Warin de Bassingbourne, Lady Agnes Avenell, John le Fraunceys, John de Pickeford, Constantine de Mortimer guardian of the heir of Robert de Bauns, Baldwyn de St George
Villa de ORWELLE with MALKETONE	Lady Matania de Cobham, Ralph son of William, Nicholas de Sancto Clavo, Hugo Prilli
Villa de SCHEPERETHE	Sir William de Haye, William son of Ralph, the abbess of Chateris
Villa de BARENTONE	Sir John de Lancaster, the abbess of Charteriz
Villa de HASELINGFELDE	Isabel de Schales, Sir Arnold de Mounteney, Lady Katherine de Osgodby, the abbot of York and prioress of Stratford

Villa de HARLTONE
Villa de COMBERTONE

Villa de BERTONE with WYTEWELL

Villa de GRANSETE with COTES
[Coton]

Sir Roger de Huntingfeld
Sir Philip de Hastang, Sir Geoffrey de Burd-
leys, John Heved, prior of Bernwell
Count Lancaster, prior of Barnewell, Walter
son of Ralph, Stephen Cosyn, Mathew de
la Vache
Sir Nicholas de Audeville (?), Sir Nicholas de
Engayne, William de Seingham, scholars
of Mertone, John de Maydenbery, Ralph
son of William, Nicholas de Sancto Clavo

Hundred of TRIPPELOWE which is in the hand of the lord King

Villa de TRIPPELOWE
Villa de STEPPEFORD
Villa de HAUKSTONE
Villa de CHELFORD MAGNA
Villa de CHELFORD PARVA
Villa de FULMER

Villa de HARDLESTONE
Villa de FOXTONE

Villa de TRUMPITONE

Bishop of Ely, Sir Nicholas de Bartone
Prior of Ely
Prior of Ely
Bishop of Ely, Sir Aymer de Valencia
Lady Mabel de Freville
Richard de Plays who is in the custody of
the lord King
Sir Thomas de Veer, prior of Barnewell
Abbess of Chaterys, Sir Constantine de
Mortimer, Sir William de la Heye
Sir Godfrey de Trumpitone, William de
Byeufu, Sir Americ de Valencia, Robert
de Hoylonde and the son and heir of John
de Cayli

Hundred de RADFELDE which is in the hand of the King

Villa de BALSHAM
Villa de WRATTINGE

Villa de WESTONE with PARVA CARLESTONE Margaret who was the wife of Edmund
de Colville and John le Moyne

Villa de CARLESTONE with WILLINGHAM Prior of Lewes

Villa de BRINKELE Adam de Bayuse
Onel VilladeBURGO[BoroughGreen] Thomas de Burgo

Vil { Villa de WESTLE John de Crek

Villa de DULLINGHAM Nicholas Poynes, Cecilia de Bello Campo

Villa de STOWECHEWORTHE [Stetchworth] Prior of Ely

Hundred de CHAVELE which is in the hand of the King

Villa de DITTONE CAMMEYS with The lord King and the prior of Thetford
MONECWYKE

Villa de DITTONE VALOUNS with part Edmund de Pakenham, William de Saxtone,
of NOVI MERCATI Robert de Veer, Count Oxford, and
Thomas de Veer

Villa de CHAVELE William de Ormesby

Villa de ASSCHELE with SYLVERLEY Prior of the Hospital of Jerusalem, John de
Gynes, Reginald Arsyke

Villa de KERTLINGE Alice de Bello Campo, Countess Warwick

Villa NOVI MERCATI [Newmarket] John de Archentein and prior of Fordham

Hundred de CHILFORD which is in the hand of the King

Villa de MAGNA CAMPES

Villa de OLMISTED

Villa de PARVA CAMPES

Robert de Veer, count Oxford

John de Olmested

Thomas de Hauchat

Villa de HORSETHE	Jacob de Audele
Villa de WYKHAM	John de Bernham and Thomas de Lay
Villa de ENHALL	Baldwin de Maneriis
Villa de STRETTLE	Dionisia de la Ryvere
Villa de BERKELOWE	John de Chyssele
Villa de BERKHAM [Barham]	John de Furnewes in the custody of the count of Richmond
Villa de LYNTONE MAGNA	John de Northwood
Villa de LYNTONE PARVA	Walter de Huntingfeld
Villa de HILDESHAM	Eymeric Paunchfot and Robert le Burstler
Villa de MAGNA ABYTONE	Robert de Veer, count of Oxford
Villa de ABYTONE PARVA	William le Burstler
Villa de BARDBURHAM	John de Hereford
Villa de PAMPISWORTHE	Auger, son of Henry and John de Creke

Hundred de WYTLESFORD which is in the hand of the King

Villa de SAUSTONE	Simon Pirot and prior of Willington
Villa de WITLESFORD	William Hauward
Villa de DOKESWORTHE	Thomas de Brotherton, count Marschal, Robert Lacye, John Dabroun and John le Goys
Villa de IKELINGTONE	Prioress of Ikelingtone, Eymeric de Valencia, count Pembroke, John de Lyndburi and the abbot of Tyltey
Villa de HYNSTONE	Richard de Sancto Andrea, Juliana de Struttone and Thomas de Glemesford

Hundred de STANE which is in the hand of the King

Villa de BODEKESHAM	Count of Gloucester
Villa de WILBURHAM MAGNA	Master of the Hospital of St John at Cam- bridge, Edmund Lovethot, Sir Robert, son of Walter
Villa de WILBURHAM PARVA	Count of Oxford
Villa de STOWE cum QUEY	John Mochet, count of Brittany
Villa de SWAFFHAM BOLBECKE	Sir Thomas de Veer and Thomas de Burgo
Villa de SWAFFHAM PRIOR with RECHE	Prior of Ely, Alice Bawdewyne, William de Gosefeld

Hundred de STAPELHO which is in the hand of the King

Villa de BURWELL with part of RECHE	Abbot of Ramsey, Thomas de Veer and Thomas Ode
Villa de LANDWADE	John de Hastings
Villa de FORDHAM	Robert le Norreys, Philip de Walliis and Hugo Despenser
Villa de SAHAM with BEREWY	Hugo Despenser, Margaret de St George, Sir William de Gyney
Villa de ISLEHAM	Philip de Orby, prior of Ely
Villa de CHEPENHAM with BUDLING- HAM	Prior of the Hospital of St John and Amicia who was the wife of Alan Fraunceys
Villa de KENT with KENTISFORD	Countess Mariscalla
Villa de SNEYWELLE	Albericus, chaplain of . . . , Baldwyn de Maners have custody of the aforesaid village

Hundred de FLEM DYCH which is in the hand of the lord King

Villa de FULBURNE	William la Zouche, Nicholas de Bello Campo, Baldwin de Maners, William de la Doune, John Olyve
Villa de HYNTONE	Margery de Keriell, Henry de Thoht
Villa de DITONE with HORNING SHEY	Bishop of Ely
Villa de THEWERESHAM	John de Warbeltonc, Petronilla Engayne, bishop of Ely

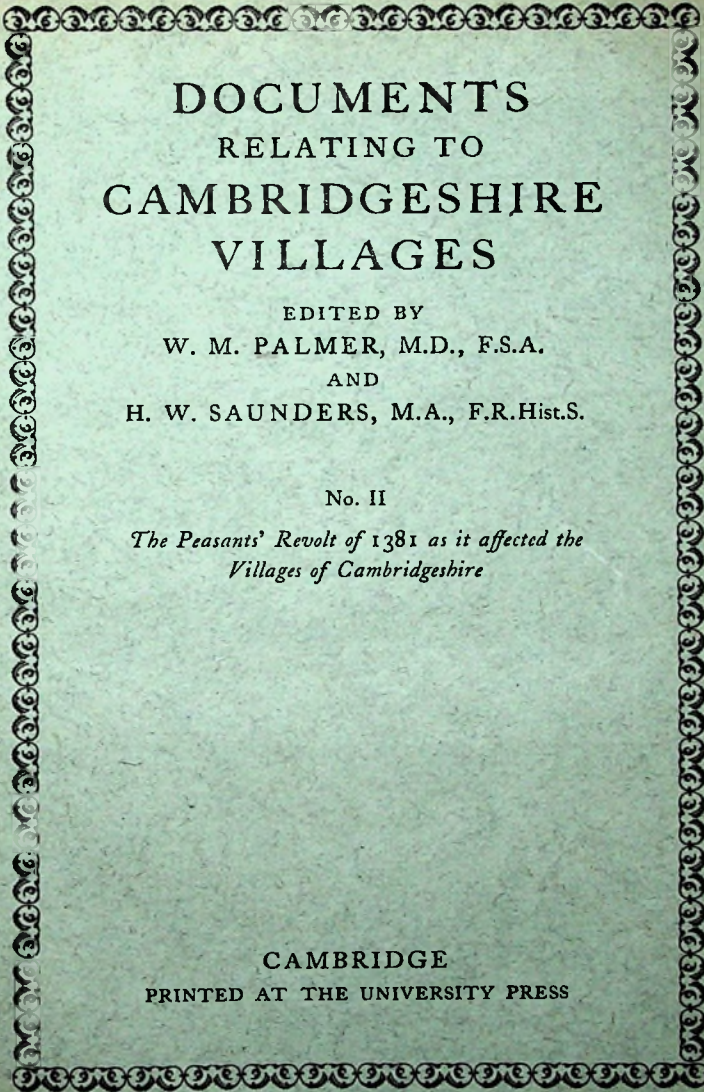
Hundred de ARNYNGFORD which is in the hand of the King

Villa de MELDEBOURNE	John de Argentein, prior of Ely
Villa de MELRET HE	Prior of Ely, Walter Lenveyse, bishop Karleolensis, and Ralph, son of William Thomas de Scalers
Villa de WHADDONE with KNESWORT HE	John de Britannia, count Richmond, and Warin de Bassingborne, Kt.
Villa de BASSINGBORNE	Prior of the Rosy Cross
A moiety of the vill CRUCIS ROESIE	Warin de Bassingborne
Villa de ALBYNGUE [ABBYNTONE]	Henry de Garstone and John Duvedale
Villa de LUTLINGTON	Robert, son of Walter and Nicholas Cheyncey
Villa de STEPEL MERDONE	Margery de Keriele and William Avynell
Villa de GILDENEMERDONE with RED-RET HE	
Villa de TADLOWE	Robert Baynard
Villa de CLOPTONE with HATTELE	William de Bereford, Hugo le Rous and John le Quey
Villa de CROUDONE	William Tayleboys
Villa de SHENG EY	Prior of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem in England
Villa de WENDYE	Prior of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem in England, Walter, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield and William de Bradfelde

Hundred de STOWE which is in the hand of the lord King

Villa de GAMELG EY	William Avynell and the scholars of Merton Hall, Oxford
Villa de CROXSTONE	Ralph Saunzaver and Edmund de Seynmor
Villa de ELTESLEE	Baldwin de Stowe
Villa de CAXTONE	Sir Adomarus de Valencia is lord on a lease of the King
Villa de BRUNNE	Prior of Bernewell, John de Sutory and Ralph de Rigesby
Villa de KINGSTONE with CALDECOTE	Constantine de Mortimer
Villa de TOFT next Kingston	William de Avynel
Villa de EVERESDENE MAGNA with PARVA EVERESDENE	Beatrice de Hoo
Villa de STOWE	Baldwyn de Stowe
Villa de HUNGRY HATTELE	Margaret de St George
Villa de GRANTESDENE with HERDWYKE	Bishop of Ely

Cambridge is a borough of the lord King and is in the hand of Margaret, Queen of England.



DOCUMENTS RELATING TO CAMBRIDGESHIRE VILLAGES

EDITED BY
W. M. PALMER, M.D., F.S.A.
AND
H. W. SAUNDERS, M.A., F.R.Hist.S.

No. II

*The Peasants' Revolt of 1381 as it affected the
Villages of Cambridgeshire*

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THE PEASANTS' REVOLT OF 1381
AS IT AFFECTED THE
VILLAGES OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE

1. *The Causes of the Revolt.*

The present writers do not feel the call to enter the controversial lists of those engaged in settling the dispute regarding this economic chapter. That the effects of the Black Death have been over-estimated is now accepted (see *History*, III, 109, etc.: the views of Dr T. W. Page, Mr Gray and Miss Levett with Dr Eileen Power's revision). There seems strong reason to accept also the facts that the landlords were impotent against economic forces and that no revolutionary order of things was established as a result of the 1349 disaster.

It remains, therefore, to hitch this revolt of 30 years later to the socialistic propaganda and sympathy, largely shared by a landed, educated class, and to the almost general hostility against the political programme and the methods of carrying it out. M. Petit-Dutaillis has summarised most admirably: "Labouring classes which had progressed and which aspired to increase their independence and comfort; rich egotists who refused all concession; endless struggles, like to our strikes; a discontented lower clergy; a minor for a King with ministers void of conscience and with a chaotic and ruinous administration; a religious agitation taking on a revolutionary complexion, and a literature popular, biting and aggressive; a propaganda hateful and vigorous, born of fanatics or of those who had nothing to lose; vagabonds winked at by a tolerant police—in short, all the signs presaging a political debacle."

The details of the Poll Tax may be briefly stated, as there the shoe of the masses pinched. This tax was voted to meet a disastrous condition of affairs. The Scots were harrying the North; an elaborate French war, part in progress and part projected, demanded new and greater supplies; the Exchequer was empty; the Crown jewels were still in pawn. This expedient was supported by the clergy who agreed to foot one-third of the bill, corresponding to the third of the country in their hands. Such an apparently patriotic attitude was really the outcome of the fear that otherwise the Wycliffites would stand against them as popular champions. The Commons eventually voted the three-groat tax which, though graded to sixty groats, meant to the lower orders paying their three groats a tax equal to a month's wages (the wage of a carter, ploughman or shepherd averaging only 13s. 4d. a year).

The Parliament, having thus decided in November of 1380, required that two-thirds of the tax should be forthcoming by January 13. Owing to corrupt collectors, no such sum as was anticipated was

realised and Commissioners were appointed on March 16 to go round the counties. From this date we see the approach of trouble.

The Wat Tyler episode started on June 10. On the 12th (Wednesday) the insurgents were in London, and by Saturday the whole of East Anglia had started its Three Days' Reign of Terror.

2. *The Character of the Revolt in Cambs.*

Certain revisions are necessary:

(a) Regarding the *extent of the revolt*, Sir J. H. Ramsay says that the Rising flared up in Cambridgeshire simultaneously at a dozen different places: Mr Powell, that on the 15th rioting and violence appear to have been raging without any check in almost every part of the county. The map we here offer, based on what we believe to be full returns, asks for a more accurate statement. The three days, Saturday, Sunday and Monday (the 15th, 16th and 17th), claim 19, 17 and 3 risings respectively. Further, so far was the *whole* county from being in the throes of rebellion that, including the slightest disturbance, we can but say that one-third of the villages had trouble and not more than one in six had serious rioting.

Geographically also we must differ from the generalisation of Mr Powell. We can group the areas fairly conveniently. The band of Hanchach from Cambridge raised the whole of the south-west, keeping clear of the castle at Bassingbourn, the home of the hated John of Gaunt, and their line of operation down the Akeman Street is evident. Stanford and Cook were in the same area and their forces probably co-operated with those of Hanchach. Hanchach himself was at Duxford on Saturday and from thence went the same day to Steeple Morden. The Ashwell Street was probably his line of march, which road he would strike on Triplow Heath. The fact that it passes no villages, running to the south of Triplow, north of Fowlmere, south of Melbourn but passing close to Melbourn Bury, and then south of Bassingbourn and Litlington into Steeple and Gilden Morden parishes, will account for the two facts that no evidence of this march is recorded in riots and that, although there was an Inquisition at Royston, no mention is made of trouble there or at Melbourn or Odsey.

Cobbe and Greyston seem to have operated the north, and the rising in the east of the county probably received its stimulus and organisation from Wrawe of Suffolk. It seems worthy of attention that only at Stuntney Causey have we any indication of what may be called tactics.

Apart from these areas there were but local riots, such as very probably had no sympathy from the recognised leaders; and it is noteworthy that all was apparently peaceful within a six-mile radius of Cambridge. It certainly merits our attention that at Sawston, on St

turbances at Bottisham, Waterbeach and Swaffham Prior, the property however of Anglesey Abbey, Denny Abbey and Swaffham Priory being left untouched.

Thus then the attacks as far as the religious orders in this county are concerned are confined to Balsham, Chippenham, Duxford, Ickleton and Shingay. Of these three are the preceptories of the hated Order of the Knights of St John, of whom Robert de Hales, the royal treasurer, was Grand Master. It may be an open question whether the High Treasurer was not the hated person rather than that the Order claimed their animosity. Generally speaking, the religious orders were untouched.

Had the landed classes been the object of attack, we feel justified in assuming that the manor court rolls would, as a general rule, have been destroyed, but the significant fact appears that, apart from the burning of the rolls of William Croyser at Duxford by Bokenham and those at West Watting, we have no mention of court rolls at all as held by lay landlords: and similarly we have only the rolls of Balsham and Ickleton destroyed which belonged to monastic corporations. Even these cases go very little way in supporting the general contention that the conditions of servitude were the main cause of the revolt. Thus Hanchach and his band were at Duxford on the Saturday and departed without having concerned themselves with these documents. Bokenham's action on Monday was very probably a purely personal affair. Thus it seems conclusive that as far as Cambridgeshire was concerned, the revolt was neither against the religious bodies nor the landed classes.

Continuing our analysis, there is no doubt whatever that as far as the leaders of the revolt were concerned, the insurrection was against the Poll Tax collectors and the Justices directly or indirectly concerned. This animosity accounts for trouble at no less than 14 villages, Ashley, Barrington, Cottenham, Great Eversden, Guilden Morden, Harlton, Haslingfield, Horseheath, Isleham, Milton, Steeple Morden, Swaffham Prior, Wendy and Wood Ditton. A special set was made against Thomas Hasilden of Steeple and Guilden Morden probably because he was controller of the household of John of Gaunt, and was retained for life to serve him in peace and war. Born 1322, he died 1401, having married Joan de Burgh of Borough Green. He owned Steeple Morden Hall as early as 1374, where he had licence to hear Mass in 1375. There still exists a chapel in this ancient double-moated mansion. In July 1381 he was commanded to meet the Duke at Berwick with 70 men-at-arms and 60 lances. (This is why Hanchach had such an easy plunder.) Thomas Hasilden gave evidence in the celebrated Scrope and Grosvenor heraldic controversy. Perhaps Hanchach had a *private* grudge against Hasilden. Without being too frivolous, we suggest he may have had eyes on Joan de Burgh. Thomas Hasilden

was the first of his name in this county, and all pedigrees of the family start with him.

Second only to Thomas Hasilden was Roger Harlaston. His properties in Cottenham, Haslingfield, Milton, Stapleford and Fulbourn were violently attacked, for in his person he combined both the Poll Tax Commissioner and the envied successful business man.

(c) *Status of the insurgents.* This county does not show the educated and influential classes as participating. Cobbe of Wimpole and Hanchach of Shudy Camps are men of some standing (see for details under Shudy Camps and Wimpole), and there are what we may call the "Seven Johns" whose possessions, as enumerated by the escheator, place them as good middle-class people—John Cook of Barton, John Brux of Caxton, John Webb of Pampisford, John Saffrey of Stow, John Northampton of Linton, John Deye of Willingham and John Pepir of Linton. Most of the others are very small people and their offences such as we might expect in other and more peaceful years. So also were the "agitators," such as the Sadler of London, and a number of "formers of conventicles," who were probably no more than tub-thumpers. And in the same category must we place the "summoner," Thomas Roode of Wood Ditton, whose rally was effected by threats of life and limb and by a concocted royal sanction to the rising.

3. *The Aftermath.*

Apart from one or two isolated and almost disconnected entries, the revolt had run its course in this county by Tuesday the 18th. Proclamations were almost immediately issued calling for witnesses against such as were accused, but the response was not always made (see Babraham). Within a fortnight of the short reign of terror Hugh la Zouche, supported by seven others, including the Sheriff, Sewale, held their first enquiry at Bottisham, on Monday, July 1. They lost no time and were at Newmarket on Wednesday, at Babraham on Thursday, at Fowlmere on Friday and at Royston by Saturday. On the 8th and 16th the enquiries continued at Cambridge, were held at Ely on the 18th and again at Cambridge on July 22 and August 1 and 24.

In each place a jury of twelve local people was impelled and one is struck by the general leniency. Over thirty cases of pardon are here noted, many of which could with ease have been otherwise construed by judge and jury, as against fourteen clear statements of beheading or outlawry. It seems, however, that the majority did not entrust themselves to their tender mercies, for of the seventy-nine names on membrane 9 of the Assize Roll 103, Sewale reports of those there indicted of treasons and felonies that only nineteen had come forward. Of the subsequent fate of the sixty we can in most cases but guess.

The Escheators' Rolls are heavy. The first (see *East Anglian*, vi, 243-6) covers a period of a year and thirty-three days, and the second

deals with the seizures of 1383. Even where pardons were obtained, the return of goods only, and not of land, was made.

Roughly it took two years to settle affairs.

Our local chapter closes picturesquely, for the gibbets have done squeaking for the rebels when William Gore, the tailor of West Wrating, roamed the heath "king of a band of nine... with bow drawn, arrow in bow, sword, buckler and dagger." He was arrested on October 5, 1382, having ceased from tailoring 475 days. Was he executed or did he ply his trade again? And what did Thomas atte Bowere do in the matter?

4. Sources.

The sources for the following compilation are the Assize Rolls, Nos. 103 (printed in abstract in *East Anglian*, vol. vi) and 107; the printed Calendars of Patent and Close Rolls; the Coram Rege Rolls, as given in Reville's *Travailleurs d'Angleterre en 1381*; and Escheators' Accounts 1381-2, 1383. We had believed that these records were complete, but a doubt has arisen from the fact that we have no record of the trial of those who were bailed, as at Balsham, in £100 sureties. It is certain that they were not meant to escape, and their absconding would have been utter ruin for the bailees. They were, therefore, safer with the bailees than in Cambridge Castle from which escapes were frequent.

THE THREE DAYS'
REIGN OF TERROR
IN CAMBRIDGESHIRE

being the

15th, 16th & 17th of June, 1381

CONCERNING THE MEN,
THEIR STATUS,
POSSESSIONS
AND ACTS



ABINGTON PIGOTTS

1381, Sat. after Corpus Christi. John Staunford and others entered the close of Thos. North of Abington and stole a horse worth 2 marks, wounding Thomas's man John. (These men were not to be found when pleas were being held at Fowlmere.)

Sunday after Corpus Christi. William Moyne of Abington juxta Royston was an associate of John Hanchach.

Moyne's possessions were seized by the Escheator, but on his pardon they were returned, viz. an empty plot formerly built upon, a croft of 1½ acres, 3 acres of pasture and 8 acres of arable land in Abington, pasture in Wendymore and 4s. rent of assize, worth altogether 40s. 4d. a year. (This was Moyne's manor which was merged in Pigott's.)

ABINGTON

Sat. June 15. Hanchach's band broke into the close of Robert Crisp at Great Abington and insulted him.

ARRINGTON

Tuesday before 24 June. John Cook of Barton and John the blacksmith of Lord Scales with others entered the close of Geoffrey Michel at Arrington and stole goods to the value of £5, including an iron bound cart, windows, etc. (see Orwell).

ASHLEY

Sat. after Corpus Christi. Richard Faunel of Ashley said to have come with others to the manor of John Sybyle at Upware and stolen 24 cows and bullocks and 1 bull, price £10 and burnt down the house and farm buildings. Arrested: said he was present at this affair under compulsion. Found not guilty.

(Upware must be a misreading for "Upend" which is in the parish of Kirtling, and adjoins Ashley. In that case the latter part of this entry should be transferred to Kirtling.)

BABRAHAM

Sunday after C.C. Richard Cote of Babraham was with Hanchach when he attacked Thos. Harleton. Found not guilty.

Nicholas Badburgham, coteler of Cambridge, was insurgent against the mayor. Proclamations were made here for witnesses against Henry Simund and John Golfr, but none came.

BALSHAM

Sat. after C.C. Robert and Richard Howell of Balsham said to have broken into the close of the Bishop of Ely at Balsham and burnt his court rolls and other muniments. They say they are not guilty. Roger Radwynter, Thomas Smith, Richard Fuller and Simon Moisant of Balsham go bail in £100 for them.

BARRINGTON

Saturday, June 15. Thomas de Bradfield's manor was burnt by Hanchach's gang. (This manor may have been at Barrington or Wendy.)

July 4th. John Stanford of London sadler, was a leader of the insurgents (see under Melbourn, Meldreth and Abington Pigots). He fled, and on arrival of the King's commissioners, his goods were seized. But he appeared at Cambridge Jan. 1382 and showed letters of pardon dated Nov. 4, 1381. The goods seized were the issues of a messuage with gardens, and 24 acres of land in Barenton worth 24s. a year.

BARTLOW

John Whelwright was an aider of John Hanchach.

1384, Aug. 24. Grant for life to John Serle, the King's servant, of a messuage and 6 acres of land in Berkelow, late John Whelwright's, of the yearly value of 4s., in the King's hands for treason.

BARTON

John Cook was a leader of rebels, causing risings at Swavesey and Fen Drayton, and committing robberies at Arrington, Croyden and Elsworth. Outlawed. His lands and goods were seized by Escheator, June 15, 1381, and consisted of a messuage and 50 acres of land in Barton, from which the issue was 7s. 1d., and goods valued £6. 7s. 6d.

In 1381 Robert Fulmer was one of those appointed to look after the confiscated goods of rebels. He had bought the manor in 1379.

BOROUGH GREEN

John de Burgh, a special commissioner to try the rebels.

Simon de Burgh appointed to the charge of rebels' goods.

John Sybil who had land here and at Horsheath was a Justice of the Peace in 1380.

BOTTISHAM

Sunday after Proclamation. John Saffrey sent to William Margrete, the King's bailiff, threatening him that unless he sent him 20s. his houses would be pulled down.

John Greyston of Bottisham went to London before the insurrection and was present at the murder of the Archbishop and the Prior of St John. He returned to Bottisham the Sunday after C.C. bringing with him what he called the King's protection. With this he went about the villis of Wilbraham, Swaffham and Burwell, saying that he had the royal command to raise the people to destroy traitors and other men whom he named, and ordering them to follow him under pain of being beheaded and having their houses burned down. And in particular he came to the house of William Margrete of B. and with arms and threats demanded money. The jury of the hundred of Stane said that he was a common robber and leader of

rebels during the whole insurrection. He was arrested, tried, found guilty and beheaded. He had in Bottisham a messuage, 5 roods of land worth 5s. and no other chattels.

Walter Colveys was arrested at Bottisham as a suspected rebel, having been seen in the company of Robert de Corby, who was beheaded. He says that he was compelled by fear of death to accompany Corby to Cambridge, where on a Saturday during Midsummer fair, the boat of Thomas de Swaffham was seized by them and sold to a stranger for 10 marks and the contents, viz. linen and woollen cloth and fish salt and dried, taken away. The Jury say that Walter is of good fame and did no ill deeds during the insurrection, so he is acquitted. John Lord, Thomas Spicer, Henry Baroun and William Sleper are sureties for his good behaviour.

BOURN

The Prior of Barnwell had a manor here. The motte and bailey castle, made by Picot of Cambridge, perhaps kept the commoners quiet, but about this time Dominus Richard, the Vicar, was robbed of £5 in coin, a large sum in those days.

BRINKLEY

John Golfr of Brinkley stole sheep and fowls from William Malt of Great Wilbraham to the value of 20s.: found not guilty. Sureties for good behaviour, Michael Cok, John Russell, Henry Smyth and Henry Attechamber.

Robert Turvey of B.—see Wood Ditton.

John Golfr also said to have been with Hanchach at Duxford: said it was fear of his life: acquitted. John Golfr was constable and subcollector of the Poll Tax in Brinkley, 1377.

BURWELL

Sunday after C.C. John Kempe of Dullingham was captain of a band which went to the house of Thomas de Swaffham, with banners displayed, and stole 40s. worth of goods. See also Swaffham Prior (Reach).

Sir Payn Tiptoft, one of the 1382 justices to punish rebels, had land here.

CALDECOTE

William Kymberle, who held land here, was a J.P. in 1381.

CARLTON cum WILLINGHAM

The Prior of Lewes was chief landowner.

CASTLE CAMPS

1381. This village was owned by Robert de Vere, 9th Earl of Oxford, one of Richard II's favourites. He had a strong motte and bailey fortress here which, a century and a half later, bid defiance to the posse comitatus. So John de Hanchach and his band would have made little progress here. Yet two entries in the Escheator's account (8/31) may refer to this place. 1382, John Finch outlawed for treason had 6 sheep worth 6s., and William Chapman, hanged for treason, had goods worth 20s. These were in the hands of Aubrey de Vere, uncle of Robert. The Rector of Castle Camps was named Adam English, perhaps a connection of the Wood Ditton landowner.

CAXTON

1382, Nov. 3. John Brux, beheaded at Ramsey 13 July, 4 Rich. II, for treason by rising in insurrection, held conjointly with his wife Ellen, 2 carucates of land and 15s. 8d. rent in Caxton, worth 35s. 8d. a year. This was at first seized by the Escheator but restored on finding they were jointly enfeoffed by gift of John de Colne, her father.

Brux also had goods valued at £9. 10s. 8d. of which, in Dec. 1382, his wife had 26s. 8d. value, and the rest were in the hands of Hugh la Zouche, head of the special commission.

Wm Bateman, one of the justices to try rebels, had land here.

CHESTERTON

John Brus of Chesterton sold Harlaston's goods at Cottenham.

1377. Thomas Tyrrell, who held land here, was Poll Tax collector.

CHEVELEY

1382. The Escheator accounts for £8. 1s. 6d., the value of the goods of Walter Fooks of Cheveley, who made an insurrection in Suffolk, which goods are in the hands of Nicholas le clerk and John Morden of Cheveley.

CHIPPENHAM

Sat. before C.C. Robert Tanell, Wm Cobb of Gazely and John son of Thomas Noble of Freckenham came to the manor of St John of Jerusalem at Chippenham, and stole oxen, linen and woollen clothes and other household goods to the value of £100.

June 14. John Harras of Herringswell and William Hilgue of Dalham, forcibly entered the above manor and stole "une provision de brace" which they sold. Both obtained letters of pardon 6 Nov. 1383, saving civil action.

CONINGTON

Thomas de Elsworth was a landowner here.

COTON

Sir John Dengayne, who held land here, was a J.P. and, together with Sir Wm de Notton, arrested John Webb of Pampisford as he was coming from the burning of farms at the Mordens. This is the only instance of a Justice arresting anybody.

COTTENHAM

Monday after C.C. Wolliman, Hosin and Hogges who were beheaded for insurrection in Hunts, rode to Cottenham and elsewhere committing robberies.

Richard Martin of Cambridge was a principal leader in Cambridge and conducted malefactors to the house of Roger Harlaston in Cottenham.

Sunday before St Barnabas, June 11. John Hunt and others sold at Cottenham in the time of the ruin, sheep, oxen, hogs, wool, lead and timber belonging to the demolished house of Roger Harlaston of unknown value. John Brus of Chesterton sold a horse, 2 sows and wool belonging to Harlaston at Cambridge. Warin Roodland another seller of the same. James Payn and James Sodelcomb seized at Cottenham 20 lbs. of "lane sordide" of blue colour (dirty blue wool). Bailed by four men in £100.

Sunday before St Barnabas. John Dey of Wilburgham bought 2 sows, a horse and a bull from John Martin, being the goods of Harlaston at Cottenham.

John Beverach and John Stryk sold 2 sows, 1 horse and some wool worth £5. Beverach shows a pardon. Stryk appears and is bailed.

William de Windsor had land here (see Oakington).

John Brune, one of the Justices who sat on a special commission to try rebels, bought the manor of Burdelys from Roger de Harlaston in 1381.

John Holt, a commissioner of 1382, had land here.

CROYDON

Sunday after C.C. John Cook's band broke into the close of John Walter of Croyden and stole goods to the value of 40s.

On Monday following John Webber's band robbed the same man of £2 of goods, seized the key of the chamber, entered it and assaulted John Walter's wife. They then tried to burn down the farm, but were prevented.

Friday after St John Baptist. John Stodham was tried at the Gaol Delivery in August 1382, on an indictment before Hugh la Zouch, for having on the above date broken into the close of Sir Roger Heron at Croyden and stolen a brass pot price 18d., a goose price 3d., 2 capons 6d., and 3 ducks 6d., and at the same time broken the lock of the dove-cote door and stolen pigeons. The jury acquit him of all save having stolen a pot worth 7d., for which he gets six weeks "sub area custodii." John Walter of Croyden answers for his chattels worth 40d.

John Walter was a Poll Tax Commissioner.

DRAYTON

John Cook of Barton gathered a conventicle of rebels at *Fen Drayton*. John Hawkyn of Gidding gathered a conventicle there.

DULLINGHAM

Sunday after C.C. John Kempe of Dullingham insurrected, and as a *captain* with others unknown rode armed with banners displayed to *Burwell*, destroyed the house of Thomas de Swaffham there and seized 40s. worth of goods. He had *beds*; goods confiscated and he outlawed. His goods were worth £21. 2s. 4d.

Kempe also held a messuage in Newmarket in right of Katherine his wife and 13s. 1d. of goods there.

DUXFORD

Hanchach's followers attacked the manor of the Prior of St John on the night of Sat. after C.C. and stole goods and chattels to the value of £20 belonging to Richard Masterman the farmer.

Monday after C.C. Wm Bokenham of Ickleton broke into the close of Wm Croyser at Duxford and burnt the court rolls and other muniments of his manor there.

ELSWORTH

Thomas de Elsworth was robbed at Elsworth by John Cook's band on Sunday after C.C. Elsworth's manors were at Whaddon and Conington; the Abbot of Ramsey held Elsworth.

GREAT EVERSDEEN

Sunday after C.C. John Pepir of Linton and others pulled down the house of Edward Walsingham at Great Eversden. Walsingham was Sheriff 1376, J.P. in 1380, and was killed by rebels at Ely.

Monday after C.C. John Wollemann, John Hosin and John Hogges were the beginners of the rising (*inceptores levationis comitatus*) and rode to Eversden and other places committing felonies. These four men were beheaded for insurrection at Huntingdon.

Sunday after St Barnabas. Geoffrey Lepere of Cambridge rode to Edward Walsingham's house (not said where) and sold his goods.

FEN DITTON

1382. George Muschet, who lived here, was on the special commission to deal with rebels.

FORDHAM

1377. William Bernard, Poll Tax Commissioner, was lord of the manor here and at Isleham.

1381. Thomas Rede of Fordham was Poll Tax Commissioner.

1382. Sir Payn Tiptoft was lord of the manor (see Harston).

FOWLMERE

Friday after St P. and P. (July 5). Inquisition concerning rebels taken there. John Hankyn of Fowlmere was at Whaddon Sunday after C.C. threatening Nicholas Roberd.

John Rynell of Fowlmere said to have been of John Hanchach's band when he attacked William Bateman's manor. He admitted that he was with Hanchach, but said he was with him only through fear of his life. Not guilty: acquitted. See also under Barton.

FOXTON

Sir John Dengayne had a manor here (see Coton).

FULBOURN

1381. John Fulbourn was a prominent man in the Cambridge rebellion.

1381. William Hale of Fulbourn was a Poll Tax Commissioner.

Hugh la Zouch held "Zouche" manor here.

GAMLINGAY

This was not so populous a place as at present, as it contained in 1381 much uncultivated heath. The Abbey of Sawtre possessed a manor here, and Merton College, Oxford, held the rectory.

GIRTON

Sunday after C.C. Certain lands there demanded for Roger atte church from John Sigar of Lolworth.

GRANSDEN

1383. The King's Escheator accounts for the sum of £7. 6s. 8d. the value of the goods of Robert Fripp and John Thelordmanstales and other unknown malefactors who made an insurrection at Gransden in 1381.

GRANTCHESTER

James de Grancester with his brother Thomas were elected burgesses of Cambridge on June 15, and James was chosen commander of the rebel townsmen, the mayor being compelled to swear obedience to him.

GUILDEN MORDEN

Sat. after C.C. Robert Wright of Baldock robbed Thomas Hasilden at Gilden Morden and elsewhere of goods to the value of £100 (and in Steeple Morden).

Thomas Hasilden was one of the justices appointed Dec. 1382, to punish rebels (see Introduction).

HARLTON

Sunday after C.C. John Hanchach and his band of insurgents attacked the manor of William Bateman at Harlton, stole his goods to the value of £40 and burnt down his houses. Wm B. was one of the justices to try rebels.

Robert Polycunte of Royston, Walter Aleyn and Thomas West of Haslingfield took part in this attack and stole £5 of goods.

John Prat of Harlton, a rebel, had his goods returned to him on his pardon.

HARSTON

1382. Sir Payn Tiptoft, lord of the manor, was on the special commission to deal with rebels (see Burwell).

HASLINGFIELD

Sunday after C.C. John Coggeshall of Haslingfield broke into the houses of Roger de Harlaston there and stole barley and other corn and goods to the value of £5. On the previous day he had gone to the house of Roger Blankgrene in Briggistrete, Cambridge, to slay him, but finding that he had taken refuge in St Giles Church, followed him there, and would have beheaded him if he had not been prevented by the parishioners present in the church. Arrested and tried. Various faithful men bear witness against him, and he was found guilty and hanged.

Harlaston was a Supervisor of the Poll Tax.

Sunday after C.C. Robert Ashby of Haslingfield, butcher, broke into Harlaston's houses and stole corn.

Sunday after C.C. Walter Aleyn of Haslingfield burnt the manor of William Bateman at Harleton.

Coggeshale's goods were only worth 11s. Ashby had a messuage, 4 acres 1 rood of land and various pieces of meadow in Haslingfield worth 5s. 5d. a year, and goods worth 73s. 2d.

John, fermour of the Lord Scales, was a chief leader and companion of John Cook of Barton.

Roger Scales of Haslingfield, J.P. 1377.

HILDERSHAM

1382. Robert Parys, lord of the manor, was on a special commission to try rebels.

HINTON

Assize at Cambridge, St Peter ad Vinc. 1381. Richard Chamberleyn of Hinton bore witness against John Coggeshal.

HINXTON

John Songer of Hinxtton assaulted by Robert Crisp in Great Abington field. His goods worth 8*s.* seized.

1383, Oct. 16. William Bokenham, a traitor and insurgent, held a messuage formerly built upon, 61 acres of land and 2 acres of meadow in Hinxtton worth 18*s.* 6*d.* a year as tenant at will of William de Clopton Kt. Seized by Escheator, but afterwards restored to the lord.

HISTON

The chief landowners were the Abbot of Eynesham and the Abbess of Denny.

HORNINGSEA

Sunday after C.C. Peter thresher and Ralph Mette pulled down the houses of Robert Elleste at Clayheth and cut down timber there. Gave themselves up and are bailed for £100.

HORSEHEATH

Robert de Lynn of Horsheath said to have been in the society of Hanchach when he attacked John Sybyl's house at Horseheath and the manor of the Hospital at Duxford. He admitted having been with Hanchach but said it was through fear of his life: acquitted.

1381, 30 June. Commission to John de Burgh Kt, George Mitchel Kt, Thomas Torell, Thomas Sewale, John Payne and the Sheriff on the complaint of John Sibile that divers insurgents burnt some of his houses, carried off many horses, cattle, fish, jewels and other goods. To enquire and certify.

John Sibile was a Supervisor of Poll Tax, and J.P. in 1380.

1385, Feb. 18. John Sibile, who had been arrested at the suit of the Prior of St John of Jerusalem for trespass against him, ordered to be released.

Thos Atte Bowere was Poll Tax Commissioner in 1381.

ICKLETON

Sunday after C.C. James Hog of Ickleton entered the close of the Prioress of Ickleton armed and seized the court rolls and other evidence and burnt them.

William Bockenham of Ickleton burnt muniments at Duxford. Hog's goods were worth 2*s.* 9*d.*

IMPINGTON

The manor here belonged to the Priory of Ely and was appropriated to the use of the library there.

ISLEHAM

At the Gaol Delivery at Cambridge Castle, Sat. before Invention of Holy Cross, 6 Rich. II, Henry Bayley, formerly servant of John Sibyle of Iselham, who had been arrested as being a common malefactor and insurgent in the time of the ruin, and as having on Sunday after C.C. 4 Rich. II, with others unknown, stolen and taken away goods to the value of £20 belonging to John Sibyle, was tried and acquitted.

Tanell, Cobbe and Noble on Sat. before C.C. took £4 from Augustus Kellyng and Gilbert Helgeye of Iselham.

1377. Wm. Bernard, who held land here and at Snaylwell and Fordham, was a Poll Tax collector.

KIRTILING—see ASHLEY

KNAPWELL

The manor belonged to the Abbey of Ramsey.

LANDBEACH

Adam de Leverington was Rector. On Oct. 27, 1383, he, with other Cambridge men, bedells and Masters of Colleges, had a pardon granted him.

LANWADE

1383. The Escheator accounts for 18*d.*, the value of the goods of William Diggon, a traitor, in the hands of Thomas Manning and John Attewell of Lanwade.

LINTON

Andrew Mower of Linton was a companion of Hanchach. He had a messuage in Linton worth 2*s.* 1*d.* a year and chattels 14*s.* 7*d.*

John Northampton of Linton was with Hanchach in his attack on Bateman at Harlton. His goods were worth 42*s.* 3*d.* and he had a messuage and 2½ acres worth 4*s.* a year in Linton. The site of these two tenements is known.

William Vicory of Linton was said to be concerned in the attack on Thomas Hasilden. He had given himself up.

John Pepir: In 1316 John Pepir with Adam Chandler of the same place were impleading Richard Michel, John Casbolt and many others for trespass against them at Fowlmere: all records to be sent under close seal to the King.

1383, Nov. 25. Pardon at the supplication of the King's kinsman, the Bishop of Ely, to John Pepir of Lynton, for all treasons and insurrections committed by him before 21st Nov., notwithstanding that he was excepted by Act of Parliament as one of the principal insurgents. John Pepir, or his son, lived down the taint of rebellion, for in 1401 he was chosen on a jury of twelve to assess the amount each tenant in chief was to pay in the hundred of Chilford, Cheveley and Radfeild towards the marriage of the King's daughter Blanche.

1383. The Escheator accounts for 8*s.* 6*d.*, the value of the goods of John Chaundler, baker of Linton, an outlaw.

His pardon was renewed in 1388, because the first pardon was by mistake sealed as 25 Nov. 7 Ric. I (1195).

LITLINGTON

John Martyn of Litlington was at the burning of Hasilden's house at Steeple Morden and was threatened with loss of life and limb because he would not assist.

William Bateman, one of the Justices to try rebels, had land here. Thomas Hasilden had land here (see G. Morden).

LOLWORTH

Sunday after C.C. John Scot of Milton came with other men to Lolworth to the house of John Sigar and threatened Mabel his wife saying that he would pull down her houses unless Sigar granted to Roger atte Church and other men full seisin of certain lands in Girton, Howes and Madingley.

LONG STANTON

William Cheyne, who lived here, sat on the special commission to try rebels.

LONGSTOWE

1377. John Cavendish of L. S. was a Justice of the Peace.

1381. John Wanton, who sat on the special commission to try rebels, lived here.

MADINGLEY

Sunday after C.C. Seisin of lands there demanded by rebels.

MELBOURN

Sat. 15 June. John Sadler of London that common leader and notorious congregator of malefactors, was of Meldebourne, where he told the people that he had in a box the King's commission to destroy traitors and did many other things. He took flight on arrival of the King's Commissioners and his goods were seized. He appeared in Cambridge on 2 January 1382 and presented letters of pardon.

John Payn, one of justices to try rebels, had land here (Caxton's).

MELDRETH

John Staunford, sadler of London, threatened Thomas Cavell and John Topcliffe of Meldreth with other faithful men of the King, so that they dare not remain in their houses. He committed robberies and burnt down houses.

John Topcliff was on the special commission appointed to deal with rebels. Edmund de la Pole, another of the same commission, had land here.

MILTON

Lorkyn Bernard was an insurrector of the people at Milton who damaged the tenements of Roger Harlaston there.

John Scott of Milton committed outrages at Lolworth. He was arrested and says he is not guilty. Thomas Scott, Henry Scott, Bartholomew Kyng and Thomas Wybot are pledged in £100 for his further appearance. John Cole of Waterbeach encouraged the people of Milton to attack Roger Harlaston.

Lorkyn Bernard's goods were worth 15s.

NEWMARKET

Sat. after C.C. William Sharp, taverner, came armed to the close of John de Ikelyngham at Newmarket, entered it and threatened Katherine wife of John, so that she gave him 4 marks.

Ralph atte Wyk (sheriff) complained that Simon vicar of Mildenhall came to his house in Newmarket with other armed malefactors on Friday after C.C. and threatened him with beheading and destruction of his dwelling if he did not deliver up to them the daughter of Ralph de Swaffham, lately by others abducted and by Ralph atte Wyk received, so Vicar Simon asserted. And forasmuch as Ralph was in no way guilty of this imputed to him and the vicar continued his malicious and iniquitous pleasure, Ralph paid a fine to stand in his favour, to the great injury of Ralph, his wife and family and manifest affright and disturbance of the whole town. The vicar had been arrested and remained in custody, as suspected of insurrection.

NEWTON

The manor belonged to the Prior of Ely.

OAKINGTON

1377. Thomas Tyrell, a landowner here, was one of the Poll Tax Commissioners.

1381. William de Windsor, the husband of Alice Perrers, who was one of the special commissioners who tried rebels, had land here.

ORWELL

John Maddy and John Skinner formed part of the band which attacked Bateman at Harlton and Geoffrey Michel at Arrington.

Skinner's goods were worth only 5d.

PAMPISFORD

John Webbe of Pampisford was an associate of Hanchach and Pepir, was forward in the attack on Thomas Hasilden's manor at Steeple Morden and the sale of his goods. He had been arrested by Sir John Dengayne and William de Notton as a suspect. And at Royston on Saturday the eve of the Translation of St Thomas, July 6th, he was found guilty and beheaded. His chattels were worth £6. 2s. 8d. (see Coton).

PAPWORTH AGNES

1377. William de Papworth, lord of the manor here, was collector of the Poll Tax. The county boundary ran through his house.

RAMPTON

John Brus, whose goods at Rampton, Cambs, were valued at £10 and were in the hands of the Escheator, was hanged at Lincoln in 1382 as a rebel.

William de Windsor had land here (see Oakington).

REACH—see SWAFFHAM PRIOR

SAWSTON

1382. Sir Edmund de la Pole, lord of a manor here, was appointed on a special commission to deal with the rebels.

William Locton, another lord, was similarly appointed (see Introduction).

SHELFORD MAGNA

The manor was held by the Bishop of Ely.

SHEPRETH

Sir John Dengayne, who held the De la Haye manor here, took part in the capture of rebels. He was sheriff in 1345 and 1376.

SHINGAY

Sat. after C.C. Various Cambridge men rode out to John Hanchach's band at Shingay and burnt and destroyed the manor of the Hospitallers there and brought away a chalice, vestments and other clothes for beds and some horses.

Friday and Saturday. Many Cambridge men were stated to have stolen goods from John Cavendish, Prior of the Hospital of St John.

SHUDY CAMPS

John de Hanchach of Shodicamps on Sat. before St Bartholomew was the chief leader and insurgent in this county and, amongst other deeds, by night broke into the houses of the Prior of St John in Duxford and was prime mover in the attack on Thomas Hasilden, William Bateman, Shingay Hospital, Edward Walsingham, Thomas Torell, Roger Harlaston and John Blauncpayn. He was arrested, found guilty and beheaded.

Hanchach was the head of a family which had held a manor in Shudy Camps since the middle of the 13th century and perhaps earlier. In the year 1380 he had been presented by his cousin Robert de Hanchach of Linton with his share of the inheritance which came to him from Sir Robert Bustlere of Hildersham. This consisted of a fifth part of the manors of Barham, Great and Little Linton, Hildersham, Great and Little Abington and Duxford. So he must have been a man of much influence and power in this corner of the county. After his execution, his Shudy Camps property did not pass from the family as a John de Hanchach was still in possession in 1426. Perhaps the name survives in Hanchet Hall, which is partly in Shudy Camps.

Edward Hornene of S. C. was with him. He had fled.

SNAILWELL

Sat. after C.C. William Sharp, taverner, came with others armed to Snailwell and seized a cart and three horses worth 40s. belonging to William Malt and took them away.

1384. Land of John Gosbekirke in Sneyleswell of the yearly value of 19s. 3d. forfeited because he was an insurgent. Granted to Thomas Wykeham Groom of the Pantry for life. John Goseberekyrke, a Suffolk rebel, held for life according to the law of England, in right of Matilda his wife, a messuage, a dovecote, 7 acres 1 rood of land in Snaylewell. This had been let before the insurrection to Henry Brown and John Good and they owed 15s. 5½d. rent.

SOHAM

Sat. after C.C. Tanell, Cobbe and Noble went from Chippenham to Soham and seized £4 belonging to Richard Macwurth.

Robert Tanell came from Lavenham where he had been busy rebelling since 14th June. Having disturbed Chippenham, Isleham and Soham he passed over Stuntney Causeway to Ely. The keeper of the causeway, William Combe, let him and his band through, but held up all members of the king's or bishop's parties. For this act Combe was condemned to be hanged at the next assizes. The booty which men of Tanell's stamp collected is shown by what happened at the end of his career. On June 18th he marched his band from Ely through Hunts to Ramsey, but the Abbot met him with his armed retainers and Tanell was defeated, captured and beheaded. The following are some of Tanell's property which fell into the hands of the Abbot: a Bay horse belonging to Tanell worth 30s. and 17 horses, 19 saddles and bridles, 6 swords, 2 shields, 1 corselet and 1 baselard.

STAPLEFORD

Sunday after C.C. John Scot of Stapleford broke into the house of Roger de Harlaston and stole corn.

STEEPLE MORDEN

Sunday after C.C. Under John Webb a band of insurgents attacked the manor of Thomas Hasilden at Steeple Morden and destroyed many of the buildings and goods. They sold others including a stack of peas for 60s. Webb took a shilling in part payment for this from Thomas North, as John Martyn of Litlington, Thomas Birton and other worthy men bear witness.

William atte Ree of Steeple Morden was said to have taken part in an attack on John Walter of Croyden, but was acquitted. His sureties were Wm Fythion, Thomas North, John Eldefield and Walter Rous. The jury of the hundred of Armingford said it was he who tried to burn John Walter's farm.

Sat. after C.C. Geoffrey Cobbe and other persons subject to him entered the manor of Thomas Hasilden at Gilden and Steeple Morden and publicly proclaimed that they had his Majesty's commission for doing many evil deeds, when they had no such thing. And they sold there 155 qrs of malt, 6 qrs 7 bus peas, 5 qrs 2 bus dredge belonging to Hasilden.

1381. Commission to Hugh la Zouche, William de Notton and Wm Bateman on complaint of Thomas Hasilden that insurgents have entered his manors and houses, destroyed them, and carried away horses, cattle, jewels and other goods to his utter ruination. To enquire, restitute and certify.

At the special Assize at Cambridge on July 22, 5 Rich. II, it was stated that John Giboun of Cambridge, junior, rode to the manor of Thomas Hasilden with a hundred horsemen and there did damage to the amount of £1000. Found guilty and hanged.

William Cheyne of S.M. was one who sat on special commission to try rebels.

STETCHWORTH

Sat. after C.C. Richard Boch and John Everard of Stetchworth were common insurgents and malefactors during the whole time of insurrection.

STOW QUY

Sat. before C.C. John Saffrey took part in outrages at Reche, Great and Little Wilbraham and Bottisham. Ordered to be arrested and his possessions seized.

1383. John Saffrey indicted of insurrection had his lands seized 22 Nov. 5 R. II, now returned as he was not outlawed according to roll of Hugh la Zouche. Goods to value of £20. 2s. 6½d. returned provided he had nought to do with killing the Archbishop, the Treasurer, the Chief Justice, the Prior of Bury or of burning the Savoy or Clerkenwell. Saffrey had also owned 5 acres of land in Stowe Quy, and other lands in Wimpole worth 7s. 1d., but these were not returned to him in 1383.

John Clement and John Welles—see Swaff. Pr. and Weston.

Clement had a cottage, 2 acres 1 rood of land in Quy worth 3s. a year and goods to the value of 22s. 5d.

SWAFFHAM BULBECK

John Hawkyn of Gidding gathered a conventicle here and led it to attack men in Fen Stanton.

1381. Alan Wolleman was Poll Tax Commissioner.

SWAFFHAM PRIOR

Sat. after C.C. John Saffrey of Stowe procured malefactors to destroy the houses of Thomas de Swaffham in Reche and to steal his chattells to the value of £40 (see also under Bottisham for Thos. de Swaffham).

Sunday after C.C. John Clement of Quy came to the house of Thomas Torell at Swaffham Prior and stole 7 pieces of linen 10s., handkerchiefs 20s. and a cow with calf 10s. On the Saturday John Saffrey had stolen from Torell lead, chairs, langseteles and other goods worth 40s.

Robert Lowyn of Reeche said to be a chief malefactor and evil doer by day and night, and to have robbed Thomas de Swaffham of malt and other goods to the value of £10 and to have threatened Agnes wife of Thomas de Swaffham and Thomas her son, so that they fled, to their damage of £40. Found not guilty.

1383. The escheators account for £4. 13s. 4d. the value of the goods of William Hichecok, outlaw of Reche.

1381. Thomas Torell was Poll Tax Commissioner. (Sheriff in 1374.)

SWAVESEY

John Cook of Barton gathered a conventicle of rebels here.

Sir Hugh la Zouche, head of the special commission which tried the rebels, came from this place. In 1374 he was in litigation with Roger de Harlaston concerning his manors of Fulbourne and Swavesey.

TADLOW

1377. John Colville who held land here was a J.P.

1381. Adam Hobeldod was a Commissioner for Poll Tax. There has been a manor called "Hobeldods" for centuries.

TEVERSHAM

Sir John Dengayne lived here when he was Sheriff in 1376 (see Coton).

TOFT

1377 and 1381. Thomas de Bradfield, Collector of the Poll Tax on these dates, had land here.

1381. William Kymberle, who held land here, was a J.P.

TRIPLOW

Thomas Trippelow took part in the disturbances at Cottenham and John Trippelow at Cambridge.

1382. Geoffrey Muschet who had a manor here was on the special commission to deal with rebels.

TRUMPINGTON

1381. Sir Edm. de la Pole, lord of the manor, was appointed a special Justice to deal with rebels.

WATERBEACH

Simon Irish, dwelling in Waterbeach, Almane Fede and William Smyth of Waterbeach were leaders of the people who damaged Harlaston's tenements at Denny.

Sunday after C.C. John Coles of Waterbeach encouraged the attack on Roger Harlaston. Tried and acquitted.

Smyth's goods were worth 67s. 5d. which were returned to him on his pardon. Fede's goods were worth 20s.

WENDY

Sat. June 15. Thomas de Bradfield's manor was burnt. This may have been at Wendy by Hanchach or at Barrington.

3 July. The King, learning that the tenants of William Gambon, in Cambridgeshire had refused to furnish their traditional customs and services, and were prepared to resist by force, informs the Sheriff that he considers the rebellion against William as a rebellion against himself, and he is to act accordingly. Gambon had a manor in Wendy.

WESTON COLVILLE

John Wallingford of Weston Colville was an associate of John Saffrey in robberies at Wilbraham. He was also concerned in the attack on Roger de Harlaston's houses at Cambridge. He had fled and was outlawed.

WEST WICKHAM

John Bywold of West Wickham on Sat. after C.C. stole 2 calves from Henry English at Wood Ditton.

1382, Sept. 8. William Gore traitorously caused a fresh insurrection in Wickham, Streetly and West Wratting (see West Wratting).

William Corre (Gore) outlawed for treason had goods to the value of 6s. in the hands of Thomas Sewale, late Sheriff.

Tho. Sewale of W. W. was Poll Tax collector. He had been J.P. in 1377.

WEST WRATTING

On Saturday after C.C. William Gore and John Clerk of West Wratting pulled down the houses of Thomas de Swaffham there and stole 40s. goods.

Robert Randesson of West Wratting burnt the Court rolls of the Prior of Ely at West Wratting.

1381, Sept. 14. On Saturday William Gore, tailor, stole from John Tommeson of West Wratting on the highway there a yard of woollen cloth 15d., a pair of shoes 6d., 13d. in money and 1 sparth 6d. And on the night of the Thursday Dec. 8, 1381, he broke into the Rectory at West Wratting and stole a saddle and bridle 4s., a sword 20d. and a bow 12d. belonging to John Passdewe the bailiff.

On Feb. 2nd, 1382, with a drawn sword he stole 5s. from Basilia daughter of Richard Kebbel and on Nov. 1st, 1382, stole 2 horses worth 30s. belonging to John Walter of Wratting, and it was presented also that William Gore, tailor, long time before the insurrection, used to live by tailoring, but from the insurrection until 5 Oct. 1382 when he was arrested, he did no tailoring, but rode about the country to Royston, Walden, Buntingford, Clavering and elsewhere on the heath, for two weeks and more at a time, boasting that he was chief of a band of nine companions. He threatened John Passelawe, Adam Barkere, Thomas atte Bowere, Thomas Leveren and other neighbours of their lives unless they joined with him, wandering day and night with bow drawn and arrow in bow, sword buckler and dagger, through West Wickham, Wickham and Weston. He took Thomas atte Bowere under Bowere wood and used him so that he hardly escaped with his life, and took from him a horse and a tabbard.

WHADDON

Nicholas Roberd of Whaddon on Sunday after C.C. was threatened to have his house burned unless he joined the insurgents by John Hankyn of Fowlmere.

WICKEN

1381. Wm Bateman who sat on a special commission to try rebels had land here.

GREAT WILBRAHAM

Sunday after the King's proclamation, John Saffrey of Quy and others pulled down the houses of William Malt in Great Wilbraham and sold the timber to the damage of £20.

(John Malt was with the robbers and stole 10 sheep, Sun. after C.C.)

LITTLE WILBRAHAM

Tuesday after St Luke the Evangelist, malefactors broke the close of John Symond at Little Wilbraham and stole two oxen worth 30s. John Saffrey, John Clement, John Welles and Henry Symond were arrested and charged with theft. But they were acquitted at the Gaol Delivery at Cambridge Castle August 1382.

Margaret, widow of John Andrew charged with same offence: acquitted.

On the Sunday after the King's proclamation John Saffrey of Stow and others broke the gates, doors and windows of John Roger in Little Wilbraham and took away goods to the value of £10. They also expelled Simon Andrew and his wife, farmer of Thomas de Swaffham from his free tenement in Wilbraham Parva and put Margaret, widow of John Andrew in possession.

John Clement of Quy stole Roger's goods to the value of 20d.

WILLINGHAM

John Deye's goods, a traitor, were worth £6. 18s. 2d., and a messuage and a rood of land in Willingham worth 7d. a year.

He took part in the Cambridge riots, and was a principal when Edward Walsingham was killed at Ely.

WIMPOLE

Monday after C.C. William Shepherd and John Prat servants of Geoffrey Cobbe attacked the house of John Walter at Crawden, Prat being the insurgent who entered the chamber and assaulted the wife. Shepherd was acquitted, but Pratt had fled and was outlawed. Shepherd's sureties were Robert Twylllyet, Wm Fythnon, Wm Hovesdon and Wm Margaret.

Cobbe said to have been leader at G. and S. Morden.

1381, July 15. Ralph Wyke, the escheator, made inquisition at Wimpole concerning the lands of Geoffrey Cobbe, traitor, who had been summoned before Hugh la Zouche, but had withdrawn himself. The annual value of his lands was as follows: Wimpole £5, Orwell 13s. 4d., Crawden £5, Papworth £5. 16s. 10d., Harleton 8 marks, Arrington 6s. 8d. He also had land in Wrestlingworth.

1381, Oct. 24. His lands in Orwell, Crawden, Papworth, Whaddon, forfeited and in the hands of Simon de Burgh, to be restored to him as it seemed by those of the counsel learned in law, that his treason was not sufficient for forfeiture.

William Moyne, one of the 1382 Commission to punish rebels, had land here.

WOOD DITTON (Valence)

Sunday after C.C. John Bokeden formerly servant of John Harneys and others broke into the close of Henry Englishsh and took away his chattels to the value of 40s.

Thomas Roode of Wood Ditton was summoner in the hundreds of Cheveley, and Radfield, and threatened all men of loss of life and limb unless they would rise with the commons, saying that that was the order and wish of our lord the King. And so he continued on Thursday in C.C. and for six days before and after to the prejudice of the King and his people.

Robert Turvey of Brinkley on Sat. before C.C. broke the close of Henry Englishsh at Ditton Valence and stole 4 pigs worth 6s. 8d. On the same day John Bywell of Wickham stole 2 calves.

Henry Englishsh was Sheriff 1380 and 1384 and was one of the special Commission in 1381 to try rebels.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO CAMBRIDGESHIRE VILLAGES

EDITED BY
W. M. PALMER, M.D., F.S.A.
AND
H. W. SAUNDERS, M.A., F.R.Hist.S.

No. III

*The 1638 Visitation of Bishop Matthew Wren as
it concerned all Cambridgeshire Villages; the
questions, the full return of a single
parish, and the corrigenda of all*

PART I

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REFORM IN THE DIOCESE OF ELY AS CARRIED OUT BY MATTHEW WREN, 1638, 1639

I. The three documents which we print in this and the following pamphlet denote three progressive stages:

(a) The Visitation questions. It is quite evident that such articles attempted to guide and correct, and accordingly such a catechism outlines the vital questions of theological and administrative interest of the time. A Bishop would generally seek to gauge the temper and condition of his diocese on his entry and at such other times as reform was necessary. He would also use this weapon to maintain *in statu quo* the general policy introduced at the commencement of his episcopate. But surely it was unnecessary to lay oneself open to attack as Wren did. The army of clerks and his farming of visitation fines seems the work of an autocrat foolishly indifferent to a possible day of reckoning. The 22nd article of impeachment exhibited against him in 1641 reads:

That he and others, in the Year 1635, sold, or granted away the Profits of his Primary Visitation for Five hundred Pounds. . . (Norwich diocese).

(b) We have next the full reply of a parish. Did we believe such a return was an unaided document, compiled by parson and wardens, we should have seriously to modify our estimate of the scholarship of the period. Shepreth was, however, particularly fortunate in having an inhabitant of considerable learning, John Layer of antiquarian fame. One is tempted at first to assume that this was his work, and that this return is quite peculiar. There is, on the other hand, the 23rd article of impeachment to reckon with, and we are probably right in assuming that such full returns were received from all parishes:

That the Church-Wardens, and other Men sworn at the Visitation, were forced to have their Presentments written by *Clerks*, specially appointed by such as bought the said Visitation, to whom they paid excessive Sums of Money for the same; some two and twenty Shillings. . . to the grievous Oppression of his Majesty's poor Subjects in that Diocese.

(c) Abstracted items for all parishes. By comparing the full with the abstracted Shepreth items we first note that all such matters as are in order find no place in the latter document. Apart from details of general information, such as the names of clerics, wardens, midwives, doctors and schoolmasters, what appears can be called *Reformanda*, or *Corrigenda*. Of course we must note a necessary reservation. Shepreth is almost unholily good, an exemplary place, oozing with conformity to the new Laudian regime. But was it so? If those who drew up the answers were paid officials of the farmers of the fines, then we can accept the answers as accurate, but it is well to remember that this nest of the orthodox had as minister one who witnessed against the Bishop at the time of his trial. But that these abstracts were matters for

correction is borne out by the fact that the articles objected against the Bishop run on identical lines (see especially arts. 2, 3, 4 and 12), as do the deliberations of the Long Parliament in 1640 and 1641, before Puritanism was swallowed up in Presbyterianism. We are consequently safe in designating these as the answers to the "test" questions.

It will be seen that:

- (a) 27 answers deal with the rail and the ascents to the altar;
- (b) 55 parishes are admonished to turn their reading desk;
- (c) 42 are required to make uniform, or take away, seats;
- (d) 25 churchyards need care;
- (e) 30 entries note repair needed to the fabric;
- (f) 22 parishes are without their terriers.

The following are the depositories of the above three documents:

1. B.M., E. 238 (2), Black Letter. R. Badger, London, 1638, 4°
There is no copy in the University Library, Cambridge.
2. In the Bishop's muniment room at Ely, with Shepreth Terrier
See Gibbon's *Ely Episcopal Records*, p. 233.
3. Same repository. See Gibbons, p. 45.

In addition to the above general observations, attention is necessary to the peculiar characteristics of the third document.

(a) It is of a composite character, no less than four hands being apparent. The first is concerned with the entry of clergy and wardens; the second introduces the general state of the parish, giving the doctor, schoolmaster, midwife, those excommunicate, etc.; the third is concerned with orders and presentments (to indicate which we have employed square brackets); and the final addition to the document is by one who certifies that the orders have been carried out, and when.

(b) The following typical entry illustrates the document as a mixture of Latin and English:

Abbington juxta Shingay

- (Cap. 3, Mr Edward Lynn rector qui se co' the parson to find straw for ye church at Xmas
no. 6) Easter & Michaelmas: et decrevit per commiss'
(Cap. 8, that Mr Lynn give 5s annuatim to ye amending ye clarkes sett wages, that ye clarkes
no. 6) wages be increased to ye proportion it was 3 score years since, et ad certificand Q°
(Cap. 3, John Stokes } co' et monit to turne ye reading deske et certificand prox pente: to
no. 4) Tho. Chapman } buy a new hood et certif.
(Cap. 4,
no. 2)
(Cap. 7) ad specificand nomina absent,um diebus ferialis, et 8° Junii cert' prout in schedula
(Cap. 3, Mr Pigott for a pew
no. 15)

(c) In the above example we have placed by the side of the various entries the chapter and question to which the answers appertain. We suggest that all should so deal with their own locality.

(d) The document is imperfect in that the Deanery of Fordham (in the Diocese of Norwich) is omitted. We have consequently added

certain particulars from other sources in order that these parishes may find their interest also in this ecclesiastical struggle.

II. The *machinery for effecting the reform* starts with the issuing of questions, in this case as many as 146 arranged in 9 chapters, which are to be answered by a certain date. They were taken round by a spiritual messenger, or apparitor, whose fee the parish had to pay. Such payments to apparitors for "book of articles" occur in Churchwardens' Accounts. We have already raised the question as to whether such an excessive demand on the intelligence of the parishes could be met by wardens and parson, or whether scribes assisted in compiling the returns.

These replies were then presented by the wardens at the Consistory Court held in one of the Cambridge churches or College Chapels. During the sixteenth century we find St Sepulchre's, Jesus, Great St Mary's, St Michael's and Trinity being used for this purpose. Wren's Court was probably held in the west end of the north aisle of Great St Mary's. Some of the furniture still there is of his date. The Court was presided over by the Chancellor of the diocese, or by a special commissary, and the offenders, whether clergy, wardens or laity, were summoned by the apparitor. The fines exacted, with but small variation, conform to a regular scale. These have not been printed here as the document is not complete in this respect, and there would have been another book of fines, but the following indicate the nature and penalty: absence from the visitation, 3s. 6d.; for threatening the minister, 3s. 6d.; for seat unpaved and unboarded, 3s. 6d.; for living from one's wife, 6s. or 7s.; for clergy frequenting alehouses, 3s. 6d.; for clergy not wearing a square cap, 1s.

Those who failed to appear were fined; the obedient (1) might satisfactorily explain matters, in which case they were dismissed with a caution (a case of "not guilty, but don't do it again"); (2) might own their guilt and pay the fine, or (3) might be ordered to carry out the work in question by a certain date. We must remember that fines were enforced by means of distraint and that the weapon of excommunication was not sparingly used. The case of Nicholas Felton, rector of Stretham, will illustrate. He sued one Thomas Dawson for 1s. 6d., who was unable to pay him. The action was continued till the charge in the suit came to £3; and Dawson, dying excommunicate, was interred without Christian burial, leaving a wife and three small children on the parish.

Further, the Cambridgeshire Petition says that the expense of attending the Visitation, sometimes for three or four days, man and horse, in one year exceeded the burden of ship-money and all other further expenses whatever.

III. Matthew Wren, *the Laud of East Anglia*, was the son of a London mercer and was born at St Peter Cheap, 23 December, 1585.

Educated at Merchant Taylors' he matriculated at Pembroke in 1601. By 1615 we find him Rector of Teversham in this county, following rapidly on which he obtained appointments as Canon of Winchester, Master of Peterhouse, Dean of Windsor, Bishop of Hereford and Bishop of Norwich. The engraving here given is of him when at Hereford (c. 1630, *aet.* 45).

Certainly from the time of his rectorship and mastership he had displayed all those features which signalled him out as an able agent of the Laudian party. He took up office in Norwich on November 10, 1635, and immediately he startled the clergy, till then under the care of Richard Corbet, of "Fairy" fame, by the vigour and uncompromising character of his reforms. The annals of nonconformity in Norwich are saddened with the name of this proud prelate, and many leading people fled to Holland. The article of impeachment, no. 16, dealing with this Norwich chapter says:

That by reason of the rigorous Prosecutions and Dealings . . . and by Reason of the continual Superstitious Bowing to and afore the Table set Altarwise, the Suspending, Silencing, Driving away of the painful Preaching Ministers, the suppressing and forbidding of Sermons and Prayers, the putting down of Lectures, the suppressing Means of Knowledge and Salvation, and introducing Ignorance, Superstition, and Prophaneness, many of his Majesty's Subjects, to the Number of Three thousand, many of which used Trades, Spinning, Weaving, Knitting, and making of Cloth, Stuffs, Stockings, and other Manufactures of Wool; that is to say . . . (names follow) . . . and many others; some of them setting an Hundred poor People on Work, have removed themselves, their Families and Estates into Holland . . . to the great Hindrance of Trade . . .

Even if doubt existed as to his policy at this time, the fact that his successor in Norwich (Wren having been translated to Ely in April of 1638), Richard Montague, Bp of Winchester and author of the famous *Appello Caesarem*, with its openly advocated popish doctrines, broke no new ground, indicates the extent of Wren's progress.

But in Norwich we find another, and more commendable, side of his character. He was one of the most industrious of Bishops and to him we owe the preservation, abstracting and cataloguing of muniments in this and in the Ely diocese. Much of what he used for his abstracts was destroyed or lost, a fact to which he referred on his restoration as "the crime of the years 1643-1660."

Thus there is little doubt that with his coming here to repeat the Norwich history he was piling Pelion on Ossa and that he was forging new fetters for his impeachment. In the British Museum, among the printed tracts relating to the Diocese of Ely, are three to do with Matthew Wren, and these indicate three vital days of his career, his entry into this episcopate, the beginning of his 18 years' imprisonment and his restoration with the coming of Charles II:

1. The Articles of Visitation, 1638 (here printed).



A Van Asten Sculp.

MATTHEW WREN D. D.

Successively Bishop of Hereford Norwich & Ely.

Died April 24th 1667. in his 82nd Year

From an original Miniature preserved in the Family.

Pub. April. 22th 1793. by W. Richardson Castle St. Leicester Square

2. "Joyful Newes from the Isle of Ely declaring the manner of the apprehending of Bishop Wren &c., 1642."

3. The Questions of the Second Visitation, 1662. (A copy of these articles is also in the University Library, Cambridge.)

IV. *The progress of the reformation.* It is perfectly evident from the "corrigenda" that this episcopal reformation had made little way in this county at the time of Wren's advent, and it is consequently safe to say that Laud was dependent upon his Bishops as they in turn had to fill the cures of the diocese as far as possible with men similarly minded to themselves. In spite of a clearly defined programme dating from 1629-30, the County of Cambridgeshire was conservative to 1638. The following, from *Articles exhibited against Scandalous Ministers*, July 5, 1644, *Girton*, clearly shows that the placing of the communion table as a railed-in altar was in the fullest sense an innovation:

William Collett, sen., deposed that when he was churchwarden in 1636 the altar and rail were appointed to be set up by Dr Eden, who confessed that it was at the earnest instigation of Mr Ling, the Vicar, and that it was one of the first churches in the county that had altar and rail set up, and that it became a precedent for other churches. This innovation cost £10 which was proved by the production of the Church Book of 1636.

Laud's programme, endorsed and carried through by Wren in his own diocese, emphasised the following points:

1. The communion table, removed from the centre of the chancel or nave of the church where it had served not only for the administration of the sacrament but for less spiritual needs, was to become the altar at the east end of the chancel, ends north and south, railed in, and approached by ascents or steps;

2. Church property, previously leased to the enrichment of the incumbent granting the lease, was no longer to be alienated to the detriment of the succeeding incumbents;

3. Non-residence was to be minimised; and

4. Lecturers and chaplains were to be under strict control and, as far as possible, deleted from the existing regime.

It is possible that we may be inclined to think with Thomas Fuller (*Church History*, Bk XI, par. 55):

Such the heat about this Altar till both sides had almost *sacrificed up their mutual charity* thereon. . . . But as a small accidental *heat or cold* (such as a healthfull body would not be sensible of) is enough to put him into a fit, who was formerly in *latitudine febris*, so mens minds distempered in this age with what I may call a *mutinous* tendency, were exasperated with such small occasions which otherwise might have been passed over with no notice taken thereof.

Yet it is evident that in the train of each of these central points many details, irritating to the one and vital to the other, follow. The altar belittles the pulpit, and hence hood and surplice war against the gown.

Seats are to be uniform and facing the east; again vital to those intent on the new and more elaborate ritual. But against all this were men impatient to discover the true predestination, to vivify the anti-Christ until he stalked a terror among the congregation. Generally speaking, the altar was the resting-place in a defined creed; the pulpit, the wrestling ground in days when men seeing darkly yet claimed God's revelation. Similarly, it may seem well that lecturers and chaplains were to fall before the regular clergy confined to their own cures, but such an enforcement meant a blow against the most vigorous exponents of puritanism.

To carry out this programme Wren had the Consistory Court with its powers of restraint and excommunication, with the higher ecclesiastical court even more threatening. The puritan clergy have had more than their share of abuse. When episcopalian wars with puritan, then Wren's supporters must be handed down to posterity equally with the unctuous preachers of the Commonwealth. We are unable to print the worst charges made against these disciples of Wren, probably true enough, and we pass such drunken scenes as those of Richard Peacock, vicar of Swaffham Prior, and Dr Collins of Fen Ditton to two typical cases:

Thomas Whatton of Grantchester says that he could not take prayers because he was sick. But "sickness" is of many kinds. In 1635 this gentleman was before the Consistory Court for drinking when he ought to be taking the service, and in the articles exhibited against him on 20 October, 1644, it was stated that he was zealous in Bp Wren's innovations and that he was a great drinker, that he would be seen at the "Swan" in Cambridge at 11 o'clock at night and from thence would go to the "Three Blackbirds" and thence to the "White Lion," playing a game called "Putt" for drinks.

William Ling, of Girton (who first set up rails) hindered the workmen from levelling the steps, moved the communion table back into the chancel after the rails were pulled up. He prayed towards the south, read the Epistle and Gospel towards the west and the Belief towards the east. Before sermon he would sit in the chancel, until the clerk came to fetch him out, to go before him to the pulpit, he following after in a "proud majestic manner in his surplice and hood."

The work of Wren was temporarily successful: the county conformed, but just because the episcopal party had the power. The county petitions which poured in to the Long Parliament indicate that this obedience was a veneer upon a general hatred. Terriers were speedily sent to the Registry at this date; as far as we can gather from the partial record of Dowsing, altars and rails had been placed as ordered, and from other sources we find that vestments and books were procured.

What was done had to be accomplished in about three years, after which a period of fierce reaction set in, a complete reversal of the points of contention. We are almost too familiar with the picture of the churches as used by the puritans for divine and secular purposes, and it may be well to consider the caution as raised by Miss Hope Dodds in the June issue of the *History Teachers' Miscellany*. This fact should be strongly emphasised: our Cambridgeshire churches were in so deplorable a condition twenty-five years after the Restoration, a period embracing the renewed episcopate of Wren, that we are quite unable to believe them as bad in the twenty years of puritan ascendancy.

The Second Visitation of Wren in 1662 is, unfortunately, far from complete, but those returns which remain (see Gibbons, p. 56) are as detailed as these of 1638. Chesterton records that hood, surplice, and book of canons were all taken away; Dry Drayton, that the communion table is in the body of the church, that the altar rail is gone and that other furniture has been purloined; Histon, that the altar stands in the middle of the chancel and that vestments and furniture, removed during the war, need replacing. Possibly Wren tried with more moderation to carry out the early work, but the shadow of indifference had settled on the life of the Church. Hungry-Hatley in 1662 was in very fair condition and chiefly worried with recusants; in 1685 old age seems creeping on it, the font is foul and the chancel wants paving (*C.A.S. Proc.* vol. III, pp. 323-361). This is no work of the puritans but the result of theological warfare which had exhausted the spiritual health of a country. So these churches, store-houses, falling to decay and with altar rails stored in loft or outhouse tell of the great Laudian failure.

The question will naturally present itself: was the reformation of Laud and Wren justifiable? The answer is seen in the parliamentary debates of the Long Parliament, when puritan and constitutional conservative were equally eloquent. They are unanimous in condemnation of the innovations, and in their determination to clip the wings of the episcopal party there is no dissentient voice. The Bishops had worked foreign to the wishes of the parishes and their machinery was inimical to the free development of Englishmen. Sides were taken, not in defence of the prelates' actions, but as to whether episcopacy should be shackled or go root and branch. It is useless to claim that what Laud and Wren did is now maintained, and thus to justify their methods by the acceptance of their reforms in later generations. We must read these movements in the method of their interpretation, hear these autocrats in the High Commission Court (see *Cases in the Star Chamber and High Commission Court*, Camden series), and thus see an iconoclasm in their ritual equal to the image breaking of a Dowsing.

ARTICLES TO BE INQUIRED OF WITHIN THE DIOCES OF ELY

in the first Visitation of the R. Reverend Father in God

MATTHEW (Wren)

Lord Bishop of Ely

(Black Letter, London, 1638)

The document opens with

"The Tenour of the Oath to be ministred to the Church-wardens,"
&c.

Chap. 1. Concerning Religion, Doctrine and Church-government.

1. Are there any abiding in your Parish, or resorting to it, who...do at any time preach or maintaine any heresie...contrary to ye faith of CHRIST...Or are there any which do deny or impugne the 39 Articles of Religion agreed upon in Anno 1562...?

2. Be there any...that have denied...the King's Majesties authority and supremacy in causes Ecclesiasticall?

3. Be there any...that have affirmed the Forme of consecrating Bishops and making Priests and Deacons...or that the Government of this Church...is unlawfull or antichristian?

4. Is there any that hath beene...at any unlawfull assemblies, conventicles or meetings?

5. Be there any...taken to be Recusants, Papists or factious Separatists, refusing to repair unto the Church...or publish...seditious or schismaticall Bookes, Libels or Writings...?

Have any...spoken anything in derogation of the set forme of Common prayer prescribed...of the administration of the Sacraments...of other Rites...or do use any scornfull words against those godly sermons called the Homilies of the Church?

Chap. 2. Concerning Publike Prayer, and the Administration of the Holy Sacraments, &c.

1. Hath any caused any Minister to say any common or publike prayer, or to administer the Sacrament of Baptisme or of the Lord's Supper otherwise than is mentioned in the Book of Common Prayer...?

2. Is the Sacrament of Baptisme rightly and duly administered...? Is the signe of the crosse every time used and the surplice never but worne in the administering of it?

3. Hath the administration...been at any time longer deferred than till the next Sunday or Holiday...do they all come at the beginning of divine Service?

4. Hath the Sacrament of Baptisme been refused...to any children born in or out of wedlock?

5. Have the parents of the child beene at any time admitted to be Godfathers or Godmothers to the same...or given any name that is absurd, or inconvenient for so holy an action?

6. Have any children been baptised in private houses or by any Lay-person, or midwife or Popish Priest?

7. Have the children that have been borne to any Popish Recusant in your Parish been publickly baptised in your Parish Church?

8. Hath the blessed Sacrament of the Lord's Supper . . . been administered at least thrice every year (whereof once at Easter)?

9. Hath the said blessed Sacrament been delivered unto any . . . that did un-reverently either sit, stand or leane, or that did not devoutly and humbly kneele?

10. Have any . . . knowne to live in notorious sinne . . . excommunicated persons or schismatics . . . been admitted to partake of the holy communion?

11. Hath any been debarred without just cause or without intimation presently given to the Ordinarie or Bishop . . . ?

Chap. 3. Concerning the Church, the furniture, and possessions thereof.

1. Have you a Parish Church and Chancell standing, and in use, or is the same prophaned or demolished in part or whole?

2. Have you . . . the whole Bible in the larger volume, the Book of Common Prayer, the two Books of Homilies and Bishop Jewel's Works . . . the form of service for Nov. 5th and March 27th . . . and Books of Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiasticall?

3. Have you a font of stone . . . a decent Communion table with a carpet of silke . . . a faire linnen clothe thereon at the time of divine service . . . what did either of them cost? And is the said Table placed conveniently . . . is it at any time used unreverently by leaning or sitting on it, throwing hats or anything else upon it or writing on it . . . Are there steps of ascent in your chancell . . . Have you a decent rail of wood placed handsomely above those steps . . . neere one yard high. And if it be a Raile, are the Pillars or Ballisters thereof so close that doggs may not anywhere get in. Are the 10 commandments set where the people may see and read them?

4. Have you . . . a convenient seat for your Minister to read divine Service in. Where doth it stand. Have you also a comely Pulpit . . . with a decent Cloth or Cushion . . . Have you a comely large surplice. What cost it by the yard? A communion cup of silver and a cover, a fagon of silver or pewter, a chest to put in the arms for the poore with 3 locks and another for keeping of the Bookes and vessels?

5. In the said chest have you a Register of Parchment . . . and is there a transcript transmitted every year unto the Bishop? and have you a table set up of the degrees . . . prohibited to marrie?

6. Are your Church, Porch, Parsonage-house, Almes-house and Church-house in good reparations? Are the seats well maintained . . . the Steeple and Bells preserved . . . the windows in no part stopped up . . . rooffe and wals cleane, floore kept paved . . . without dust rubbish straw or litter . . . the Parishioners using nothing but Pesses and fast matts in their seats?

7. Are there any arms and furniture for soldiers, or other munition, ladders, buckets, timber . . . for public or private use . . . ?

8. Are there any that doth refuse to contribute towards the reparation of your Church?

9. Is your church-yard enclosed and well fenced . . . Hath any used any chiding, brawling or quarrelling words or stricken any person . . . Is there any ordinary passage through the Church, or any common walking therein, or carrying of burdens, or playing of children? Or have any other Playes, Feasts, Banquets, Suppers, Church-ales, Drinkings, Temporall Courts, Leets or Lay-juries, Musters, Exercise of dancing, Stoole-ball, Football or the like, or any Faires or Markets, bootches stalls or standings . . . putting of cattell . . . making of water therein especially against the church wals? When graves are digged are they made six foot deepe and East and West?

10. Doth your Clarke or Sexton or any Constable or Bailiffe . . . proclaime any Sessions . . . cry any hawkes, dogs or other cattell?

11. Are you Churchwardens carefull . . . that no dogges be suffered to come into the Church . . . And do any of the inhabitants bring hawkes into the church or suffer their dogs to come?

12. What Legacies have been given...doth any detain or imbezill any of the Church goods...Have you any stock or yeerely revenew?

13. Is your Church full, or vacant of an Incumbent?

14. Is there any Church, Chappell or Oratory now demolished or likely to be ruined or converted to any private or secular use?

15. Hath any private man...erected any pews...are all seats and pews uniforme...and so ordered that they may conveniently kneele...and also that men and women do not sit promiscuously together...Are there any seats at the East end of the Chancell above the Communion Table or on either side up even with it?

16. Are there any privy closets or close pews...what galleries also or scaffolds have you...Is not the church large enough without them?

17. Are any Tombes or Monuments for the dead suffered to be erected...Are any other meane toys and childish gew-gawes (such as the fonder sort of people prepare at some burials) suffered to be fastened up in your church, or any Garlands and other funerall Ensignes to hang?

18. Hath any defaced or purloyned any monument or ornaments or any In-scriptions of Brasse, any Lead, or Stone there, or any part of the Glasse-windows, or the Organs?

19. Hath any Popish Recusant or other excommunicated person been buried in your Church-yard?

20. Be the profits, tithes...converted to the use of the Patrons. And is there but a Curate...where an Incumbent should be possessed?

21. Is there any other Cure annexed to your Parish, or any Chappell of ease. How are they served?

22. Have you any Terrier of all the Glebe-lands, Meadows, Gardens, Orchards, Stockes, Implements, Tenements. If you have no such...to make diligent inquiry and to make...the said Terrier.

Chap. 4 Concerning the Ministers, Preachers, and Lecturers

1. Is your Minister a Graduate...of what degree...what Christian and Sire-name?

2. Is your Minister a licensed Preacher...by whom...Doth he preach standing and in his Cassock with his Surplice and Hood...Doth he expound any Scripture...or keepe himself only to the reading of Homilies...use that form of exhorting to prayer prescribed in the fifty fifth Canon...?

3. Is your Minister resident with you upon his Benefice...Doth he supply his absence by a Curate...and what allowance doth he make to his Curate?

4. Is your Curate licensed by the Bishop of the Diocese. Doth your Minister serve more cures than one...and how far distant?

5. Hath any presumed at any time, under pretence of being a graduate or a Scholler of the University, to read common prayers openly...or to preach...or to administer the communion?

6. Doth your Minister, Preacher or Lecturer duly read the Communion service...at the Communion Table. Doth he begin his sermon...immediately after the...Nicene Creed. Doth he use any form of prayer of his owne inventing, or containe himself within that brief forme only which is prescribed by the Church (in the 55 Canon)...And then, doth he alwayes conclude with the Lord's Prayer?

7. Doth your Preacher at the close of the Sermon...pronounce the blessing out of the Pulpit...Doth he there conclude only with Glory to God...and at the close of all, to give the Blessing and not before?

8. Doth every Priest and Deacon in your Parish daily say the Morning and Evening prayer...with the tolling of a Bell before hee begin...Doth he also read all those Psalmes and Lessons...with the Collect, Epistle and Gospell...Doth he read the Creed of S. Athanasius on all those days for which it is appointed and the Commination on Ashwesnesday, adding the Letany on every Wednesday and Friday?

9. Doth your Minister at all times...duly observe the Orders and Rites prescribed without omission or addition...weare the Surplice...?

10. Doth your Parson having a Curate under him...read divine service...administer both Sacraments every year...and how often in the year hath he done it?

11. Doth your Minister, Preacher and Lecturer every year of purpose and expresly (yet not by way of disputation, but by plain conclusion and determination) only teach and declare the lawfull authority which the King hath over the State, both Ecclesiasticall and Civill, and the just abolishing of all Popery and foraigne power or jurisdiction over the same?

12. Doth your Minister...in his Sermons publish any doctrine which is new and strange...Or anything...but that which is agreeable to the Scriptures, Catholike Fathers and ancient Bishops...?

13. Doth your Minister goe to the administration of holy Baptisme ever immediately after the second Lesson...ever use and never omit to take the child in his hands, and also to make the Signe of the Crosse, so as to touch the child's forehead...Doth he at any time publicly baptize but in the Font, or with any Bason, Bucket, or Paile or other vessell set into the Font...Hath any child dyed without baptisme by his default?

14. Doth your Minister admonish the people that they deferre not the baptisme of their infants...nor that they procure them to be baptized at home...?

15. Hath your Minister admitted any to answer as Godfather or Godmother that hath not before received...communion. And doth he at the Font admonish them to bring the child to the Bishop to be confirmed as soon as he hath learned the catechisme?

16. Doth your Minister every Sunday and Holiday before evening prayer halfe an houre or more, catechise and instruct the youth and ignorant persons...And be the youth...sent in good time...by them that ought to send...?

17. Are your afternoone sermons turned into catechizing by question and answer...without mockery...but only to explaine the same...?

18. Doth your Minister administer holy Communion at least thrice in the year...receive the same themselves kneeling...Dothe hee always use the words according to the Booke of Common Prayer...Doth he deliver the Bread and Wine to every communicant severally...and is there warning given...before every time of his administering...?

19. Hath your Minister admitted unto the holy Communion any which be openly known to live in sinne notorious...and openly contended with their neighbours...or any Church-wardens or Side-men...who wittingly and irreliously incurre the horrible crime of perjury in neglecting or refusing to present such public offences?

20. Hath your Minister admitted unto the Communion any that refuse to be present at publike prayers, or who are notorious depravers of the Booke of Common Prayer...?

21. Doth your Minister admit any...before they can say the Catechisme and be confirmed?

22. Doth your Minister together with Church-wardens and Quest-men take heed that all receive thrice every yeere...that no strangers of any other Parish do come from their owne Parish Church...?

23. Doth your Minister...admonish and exhort if any have their Conscience troubled and disquieted, to resort unto him...that they may receive ghostly counsell. And if any man confesse his secret and hidden sinnes...doth he the said minister...by word, writing, or signe openly or covertly...reveale and make knowne any crime or offence so committed to his trust and secrecie?

24. Hath your Minister solemnized the marriage of any person under twenty one years...or without a Ring...or in times prohibited, or without the Banes first published...After the Gospell doth he say a Sermon...to declare the office of man and wife?

25. Doth your Minister use the forme of thanksgiving for women after child-birth immediately before the Communion Service. Hath he admitted thereunto any begotten with child in adultery...?

26. Doth your Minister carefully looke to the reliefe of the poore and...call upon his Parishioners to give...especially before the Communion, upon sick beds or when they make their wills?

27. Doth your Minister resort unto such as be dangerously sicke... to move them earnestly to liberality towards the poore?

28. If any being sicke doe desire the prayers of the Congregation is it done after...the three Collects...?

29. Hath your Minister ever refused to bury any...deferred the same longer than he should...go before the Corps to the Grave...devoutly kneele...?

30. Doth your Minister...labour diligently with Popish Recusants...to reclaim them...or suspected to favour them?

31. Hath your Minister preached...baptized...solemnized marriage...churched women or ministered the holy Communion in any private house?

32. Do you know any Ministers (or Laity) that presume to make matters of Divinity their ordinary Table-talk...or take the liberty at their Trencher meetings...or amidst their cups to dispute or determine any Articles of Faith...?

33. Doth your Minister every six months openly in Divine Service...denounce and declare, excommunicate by name, such as doe persevere in the sentence of excommunication...hath he said divine Service whiles any excommunicate person hath beene present...with out a Certificate of his absolution from the Ordinary, under the seale of the office, and not by any Note or Ticket only under the hand of the Register or any other Clerk...?

34. Hath your Minister beene at any private meetings or conventicles to consult there...?

35. Doth your Minister declare what Fasting-dayes and Holy-dayes...in the week following?

36. Doth your Minister in the Rogation dayes go the perambulation of the circuit, saying and using the Prayers, Suffrages and Thanksgivings...?

37. Doth your Parson or Vicar maintaine the Mansion house...?

38. Hath your Minister taken upon him to hold...publike fasts...or prophesies or exercise...not being appointed...?

39. Is your Minister studious in holy Scripture and abstaineth from mechanickall trades, bodily labour, soliciting of causes in Law, common buying or selling of Horses or other Cattell...Doth he usually weare a Gowne with a standing collar, and sleeves strait at the hands, and a square Cap. Doth he in journeying use a cloak with sleeves, commonly called a Priests-Cloake, without guards, buttons or cuts. Doth he at any time in publike weare any coife or wrought night-cap, but only a plaine cap of black silke, satten or velvet, and of a decent fashion, and proper for Divines. Doth he at any time goe abroad in his dublet and hose without a Coat or Cassock, or weare any light coloured stockings, long hair, deep bands, great ruffled boates, or any other indecent thing. Or is hee any way excessive in apparrell, either himself or his wife?

40. Is your Minister suspected, or knowne to have obtained his Benefice by any Simoniack compact, directly or indirectly. Or is he reputed to be an incontinent person, a frequenter of Tavernes, Innes, or Alehouses, a common gamester or player at dice or cards, a common swearer or drunkard, a brabler or brawler, given to contention, usury brocage or common merchandizing, or otherwise faulty in any other kind that is scandalous to his function?

41. Hath your Minister publicly...once every year read over the Constitutions...agreed upon A.D. 1603...?

42. Is there any who...having taken holy Orders...forsake his calling...and lives as a lay-man...?

43. Have any beene admitted to preach... whose do not... subscribe their names in your booke provided...?

44. Hath any Preacher impugned and confuted any doctrine delivered by any other Preacher...?

45. Have you any Lecturer in your Parish and on what day is your Lecture... doth he, twice at least every year, read Divine Service... publicly in his Surplice and Hood... and also administer both Sacraments...?

46. Doth the Lecturer read... according to the Liturgie... before every Lecture?

47. Doth your Preacher or Lecturer behave himself in his Lectures and Sermons... without intermeddling with matters of State, or newes, or other discourses not fit for the Pulpit...?

48. Have you any Lecture of Combination set up... is it read by a company of grave and orthodox Divines, neere adjoining. And doth every one of them preach in a Gowne and not in a Cloake...?

49. Is any single Lecturer (maintained by your Towne or otherwise) suffered to preach... not actually taking a Cure so soone as it may fairly be procured for him...?

50. If any Psalmes be used... is it done according to that grave manner (which first was in use) that such do sing as can read the Psalmes... and not after that uncouth and undecent custome of late taken up, to have every line first read, and then sung by the people?

Chap. 5. Concerning Matrimony.

1. Be there any... that have married within the degrees of affinity?

2. Hath any beene married secretly... without consent of Parents or under the age of twenty one yeeres?

3. Have any beene married, the Banes having not beene thrice published...?

4. Have any by licence or without, beene married... neither at that time dwelling in your Towne... betwene the houres of eight and twelve in the morning... the Assembly called together by the tolling or ringing of the Bels...?

5. What Popish Recusants or their children have been married...?

6. Do any live asunder... in whom is the default...?

7. Doe any (heretofore divorced or not) keep company in bed and board with any other...?

8. Have you any which live together and yet not known by whom, where, or when they were married?

9. Have all new married (the same day of their marriage) duly received the holy Communion?

10. When any Mariage is solemnized, is there anything said or done (in the Church, or Chancell, at the Church doore or in the Church-yard) impertinent or uncomely...?

Chap. 6. Concerning the Churchwardens and Side-men.

1. Be the Churchwardens chosen by the Minister and Parishioners yeerely in Easter weeke?

2. Have any retained any of the Church goods in their hands at the going out of their office...?

3. Are there two, three or more discreet persons... to be Side-men?

4. What Rates... are yeerely or comonly made in your Parish for Church uses... What is the usuall summe?

5. Do the Churchwardens and Side-men see that all duly resort to the Church... suffering no idle persons to walk or talk or stand idle... have they forborne... to present them?

6. Do you know of any Churchwardens which within 40 days after Easter did not exhibit to the Bishop the names of all which received not the Communion the Easter before?

7. Do the Churchwardens against every Communion advise with the Minister about the providing of a sufficient quantity of fine white-bread, and of good and wholesome wine... brought in a cleane and sweet standing pot of pewter or of other finer mettall. Upon Communion days do your Churchwardens gather the devotions of the people in a faire and solemne manner and put the same into the poore mans box?

8. Do the Churchwardens suffer anyone to read divine Service, till sufficient notice be taken... of his being in holy orders... till he have subscribed his name in their Paper book?

9. Hath the Church-wardens suffered the Church, Church-yard, or Chappell, to bee prophaned by Playes, Games, Feasts, Banquets, Suppers, Church-ales, Drinkings, Temporall Courts, or Leets, Lay-juries, Coroners inquests, Parish accounts, Musters, Wrestlings, Wasters, Dancing &c at any time acted, kept or held in them?

10. Have any that you know or have heard of... affirme that men ought not to take the office or the Oath of a Churchwarden... or have abused the Churchwardens or other Sworn-men or given them evill words...?

Chap. 7 Concerning the Parishioners.

1. Do any in your Parish prophane any Sunday or Holyday, by any unlawful gaming, drinking, or tipling in Tavernes, Innes, Tobacco-shops, or Alehouses, in the time of Common Prayer or Sermon? or by doing the work of their trades and Occupations? Do any in your Parish buy or sell or keep open their Shops, or set out any wares to be sold on Sundayes or Holydayes by themselves, their servants or apprentices; or have they any other wayes prophaned the said dayes? And hath the King's Declaration concerning the lawful sports and recreations beene published among you...?

2. Is the fifth day of November observed and kept in your Parish, with Prayer and Thanksgiving unto God, in such forme, as is by Publike Authority appointed for the day? Is the 27 day of March also well and duly observed? are the Bells usually rung in joy of those dayes...?

3. Is there any that hath beene heard to impugne the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of England... the consecrating of Bishops, Priests and Deacons... the government of this Church under his Majesty... the Courts Ecclesiasticall...?

4. Have you any that come to the Sermon only... that do not reverently behave themselves... devoutly kneele... use due and lowly reverence when the blessed name of the Lord JESUS is mentioned... stand up when the articles of the Creed are read... cover their heads in the Church (unless it be for infirmity, in which case they may only weare coifes or night-caps)...?

5. Do any within your Parish, men or women, being sistene yeeres of age and upwards, lodging or commonly resorting to any house in your Parish... absent themselves from your Church...?

6. Have you any popish or puritanicall Recusants that be of insolent behaviour... or that do boldly busie themselves in persuading, seducing or withdrawing others, either abroad or in their owne families from... the Church of England?

7. Are there any who... do resort to any other Parish to heare other Preachers...?

8. Is there within your Parish or in any Parish neere you... in any house or family, any one that is called or reputed a Chaplaine... Or any that live there in imployment as a Scholler...?

9. Is there any in your Parish who do refuse to have their children baptised or themselves to receive the Communion at the hands of your Minister, because he is no Preacher, or doth not edifie in their phansie?

10. Doth any married woman, after childbirth neglect to come to Church...?

11. Are there within your Parish or thereunto resorting, any players on Stage, or with Puppits, or any Musitians, Fidlers, Rimers, or Jesters, which do use any prophane or filthy passages, in their songs, speeches, or gestures, to the dishonour

of God, abuse of Scripture, or the corrupting of good manners; or which doe publish anything scandalous to the Church, or reproachfull to the holy Clergie?

12. Do you know of any man or woman, that hath abused their Parson, Vicar or Curate... with contumelious words... or behaved themselves rudely towards them. Or that have reproached either the mariage or single life of Priests...?

13. Have you any in your Parish that are commonly known to be blasphemers, swearers, drunkards, usurers, filthy speakers... what penance have they done for the same?

14. What corporall punishment... hath been changed into a pecuniary mulct... was the unfeigned repentance of the delinquent published. Hath Commutation been granted to the same person above once...?

15. Do all Fathers, Mothers, Masters, Mistresses cause their children, servants and apprentices to come to the publike catechising...?

16. Have any in your Parish received or harboured any woman begotten with child out of wedlock, and suffered her to depart without punishment...?

17. Is any person or persons suspected or detected of incontinency, and therefore departing out of your Parish for a season, now returned againe...?

18. Do all your parishioners receive the blessed Sacrament thrice every yeere at least... draw neere, and with all Christian humility and reverence come before the Lord's Table. And not (after the most contemptuous and unholy usage of some, if men did rightly consider) sit still in their seates or pews, to have the blessed Body and Blood of our Saviour go up and down, to seeke them all the Church over?

19. Are there any deceased in your parish, whose last Wills and testaments have not yet beene proved? or did they dye intestate?...?

20. What persons bee excommunicated in your parish, and for what cause to your knowledge? And how long have they stood excommunicate? And do any of them, not being absolved, presume to be present in the Church... Do any use the company of such...?

Chap. 8. Concerning Schoole-masters, Physitians, Chirurgions, Midwives, Parish Clerks, and Sextons.

1. Have you any Schoole master in your Parish, that teacheth publicly or in any private houses? And if so, what is his name, and how long hath he beene there? Is there any teaching of Schollers to read or write in the Chancell, or in any part of the Church? Doth any Papist keep a Schoole-master in his house, who cometh not to Church to hear divine Service?... Doth your Schoole-master teach any Papists or Sectaries children... Doth he bring his schollers to Church, and duly instruct them all to learne the Catechisme... Is he a Graduate, and sufficient to teach, and diligent in teaching and bringing up of youth?

2. Is anything withholden or otherwise employed, that hath been given to the use of a schoole...?

3. What Physition or Chirurgion have you in your Parish, who not being a Doctor of Physick, or otherwise sufficiently licensed in either of the Universities, doth notwithstanding practise physick? what other persons have you among you, either male or female, who take upon them to professe or practise physick or chirurgery. And who be Midwives in your parish?

4. Have you a fit Parish-clark and a Sexton... able to read and write... Doth he keepe the Church cleane and the doores locked. Is there anything lost or spoyled through his default?

5. Doth your Clark or Sexton take upon him to have, or suffer any superstitious or any unseasonable ringing of the Bels at any time... When notice is given of any Christian passing out of this life... doth he neglect to toll a passing bell, or to ring presently after the departure?

6. Doth your Parish Clark or Sexton or any other of your parish exact or require more than the ordinary and accustomed Fee...?

Chap. 9. Concerning Ecclesiasticall Officers.

1. What peculiar or exempt Jurisdictions know you of...?
2. Are there any Ecclesiasticall Officers...who do take or exact any extraordinary fees...?
3. Have any Churchwardens or Questmen concealed and not presented any abuses or offences punishable in the Ecclesiasticall Court?...for bribe, reward, pleasure, friend-ship, feare, or any other partiall respect?
4. Are any assemblies called Vestry-meetings held in your Parish...anything meddled with for the government of the Church which belongs to the Ecclesiasticall cognition and Jurisdiction?
5. Doth the Archdeacon once in three yeeres visit and survey your Church?
6. Are there placed by the Registrar, two Tables containing the severall rates and summes of all fees due to the Judge and other Officers of your Courts...?
7. Doth the Archdeacon or his Official make commutation of any penance... without the consent of the Bishop...?
8. Doth the Chancellor, Archdeacon or Official speed any act in any cause, privately of themselves, and not in the presence of some publike Notary or Actuary...and then cause the same to be registered?
9. Is the number of Apparitors increased in the Dioces. And wherein and in what manner is the Country overburthened or grieved by them? Hath any of them cited...unlawfully...taken any reward...threatened to prosecute if no reward given...?
10. Hath any Ecclesiasticall Judge or Officer whatsoever, Advocate, Register, Procter, Clarke or other such ministers any way abused themselves in their Offices...?
11. Doth the Registrar...when any obtaine Absolution, neglect to send forth the same under the Scale of the Office...or only by a Note or Ticket under their hand...?
12. Have you read all these articles...examined and enquired into every particular...presented and made knowne all and every of the offenders...?

If you know any other matter worthy...you shall likewise present...

The Minister should joyne for the presenting of offences...

There must be distinct answers made to every Article...

And if any Churchwardens...shal follow the customary manner...they shall not be able to complaine that they are hardly dealt with if they bee called to answer their wilfull perjury...

The Parson, Vicar, or Curate of this Parish is required to receive this book, and upon the Sunday next after the receipt hereof, immediately after the Morning Service to publish the contents of the Processe which is sent forth. That all Preachers and Lecturers (if there be any in the Parish) together with the Church-wardens and two or three of the chiefeest Parishioners beside, as also all Physitians Schole-masters, Chirurgions, Midwives, and Sequestrators and all other whome it doth concerne, may take notice of the day and place specified in the said Processe, for appearance at the Lord Bishops Visitation: and after publication so made, this book of Articles is to be presently delivered to the said Church-wardens, for the use of themselves and the rest that are to make the presentments.

Ma. Elien.

SHEPRETH'S DETAILED ANSWERS

to Bp Wren's Visitation questions

SHEPRETH

Articles given in charge to be inquired of
in the ffirste visitacon of the R. Reverend
father in God Mathew L. Bishopp of Elye
and now answered by the churchwardens,
inquirers & assistants of Shepreth

Januarie
7^o 1638

Chapt 1, concerning religion &c

We answer we have nothinge to present

Cap 2, concerning public prayers

We answer

1 We have none yt hath procured any minister eyther to read pub(lic) pr(ayer) or to administer any sacrament otherwise then is mentioned in the book of Common prayer nor have we any interrupters or disturbers of the minister officiating

2 & 3 Baptism hath been duly performed, hath not been deferred, always after the 2nd lesson

4 & 5 None hath refused to administer baptism, nor hath parents been admitted godfathers

6 & 7 None

8 & 9 The sacrament of the Lords supper hath been duly & reverently administered thrice every year whereof once at Easter, likewise devoutly received, all humblye kneelinge

Cap. 3, concerning ye church:

1, 2, 3 We have a parish and chancell now standing & usefull, a byble in follio & of use the last translation, ye booke of Common prayer, Jewell's works, cannons ecclesiasticall, ye book of homilies, ye form & service for ye 5 Nov. & 27 March, a font of stone for use, a cleane & decent table with a carpet ('but defective' added later) & a faire linnen cloth. What they cost we know not but are worth 20s. Our communion table is placed at the east end of the chancell & stands ended North & South but not conveniently that the minister may be heard in his administration. We have an ascent unto the table, a rayle of wood close made from ye North wall to the South with two doores, the ten commandments & other sentences of scripture upon the walls.

4, 5 We have a scat for our minister service, placed neare unto the chancell facing the congregation westward, & a pulpit with a cushion for the same, standing in like manner, a comely surplice & of antient continuance, a communion cup & cover of silver, a flagon of pewter & all other ornaments necessarie, a chest for the almes & for the keepinge the books & other ornaments, a register book in parchment & a transcript thereof transmitted yearley unto the offcl, a table of degrees of marriage & a paper book for wrighting names of strange preachers

6 Our church, chancell with yr appurtenances, vicaredge house & all edifices thereunto belonging are in good repayre, rightly employed, decently kept boarded & paved, windows glazed, & all things therein decent without dust

7 There is nothing kept in our church that may serve eyther for souldyers or other implements for private or public use

8 There is on Philip Hale gent that refuseth to pay part of a rate made for the repayre of our church, which comes to fiftene shillings or thereabouts

9, 10 Our churchyard is enclosed & kept without abuse, there is noe encroachment made thereupon by any, it hath not been prophaned by any rude or immodest

behaviour, nor any exercises hath been suffered therein. There is an ordinary passage used thro' our churchyard & burdens hath usually been carryed through it, the graves are made deep & all things performed else as is besecming the place. Courts, meetings nor any lay occasions are once mentioned in church or church-yard

11, 12 Churchwardens are carefull to keep out dogs & that there be no disturbance of divine service We have no legacies given to the use of our church nor any stock thereunto belonging

13, 14 We have an incumbent & our church is full, it is a vicarage presentative. We know of no church that is demolished except the chappell at Malton which the curate here hath officiated about 18 years since & he hath knowne that Mr Sterne ye Tenant of Xti College there allowed £10 per annum to a curate, but now the chappell is ruinous & used they know not how. About 37 yeres since it was used or cows & afterwards used for a chappell agen about 18 yeres since.

15, 16 None have no pews nor seats in our church of late times erected but all are uniforme therein, parishioners turning their faces in time of prayer eastward, & our chancell is divided from the body of our church archwise

17, 18 Tombs & monuments we have none, nor anything therein unseemly nor is our churchyard annoyed with any wood, straw, stones, or otherwise

20 Tyeths ecclesiastical are not covenanted to anyones use, but remayne proper to the Incumbent

Cap. 4

1-5 Our minister is a graduate Mr of Arts, his name is Stephen Wilson, a licensed preacher by a late reverend Bishop of this diocese & preacheth usually in his owne cure in such ornaments as is prescribed & observeth that form of exhortation to prayer prescribed in the cannon. He is resident upon his vicaridge & serveth no other cure, neither hath at any time read dyvne service or preached any but such as are known to have reached ye full order of preesthood.

6, 7 Our minister reads all the communion service at the communion table & begins the sermon after the Nicien creed observing that exhortation to prayer as we have... in the second article, concluding all with ye Lord's prayer

8, 9, 10 Dyvne service is duely read upon Sundayes, & their eves Wednesdayes & Frydayes, with psalmes lessons, collects, epistle & gospell, Athanasin creed as they are appointed, onely the day of the conversion of St Paul & St Barnabas heartofore hath not been injoynd & therefore omitted. All orders and rites in reading praying & administering are duely observed, without omission, addition or alteration. He weareth the surplice & frequently readeth in his own cure

11, 12, 13 Our minister declareth the Kings Sovraygne authoritie for all causes & over all persons ecclesiastical & civil, abolishing popery & all foreign power. Neyther hath he published any new doctrine dissenting from the truth of God's word nor from ye articles of faith agreed upon Anno domini 1562 & so observeth the administration of Baptisme after the second lesson, using therein the signe of the Crosse & all other things & ceremonies as is prescribed in the Rubrick of the book of common prayer

14-17 The baptisme of infants hath not been deferred, nor any admitted to be sureties before they have received the communion, & able to give an account of their faith. He catechiseth every Sunday ye younger & more ignorant sort in that forme that is required

18-21 The sacrament of the Lord's supper is administered thrice every year as we have answered in the 8th article of the second cap. & in the same form & manner as is prescribed in the book of common prayer, warning being given for due preparation. None to our knowledge that hath lived in sin notorious, nor any officer remisse in discharge of his oath hath been admitted to the holy communion. Nor any absenters from dyvne service, depravers of the book of common prayer, or of any the rites orders & ceremonies therein presented, nor any irregular person nor any before they can say their catechisme.

22, 23 Our minister & churchwardens are careful that all shold comunicat & that noe foraynger nor stranger shold intermingle with us & ready to consoleat the distressed conscience as need requireth.

24-26 Marriage of persons under age hath not been by our minister solemnised without that due ceremonies & reasonable tymes banes dyvulged or lycense procured & in celebration thereof all things are duely observed by him. Thanksgiving after child birth is used accordingly Care for the distressed poore is daily taken & men are daily put in mind to be beneficial unto them.

27-29 To visit ye sick he is not remisse & to give them comfort where distressed, nor to commend them in public prayer unto God as in the Liturgie is prescribed. To bury the dead he hath neither refused nor delayed & is observant of what is enjoyned.

30 Recusants we have none

31 Our minister hath not officiated at any time in any private house or houses but upon just and necessary occasion

32 We know none that assumes to make matters of divinitie their ordinary discourse

33 Excommunicate persons we have none nor hath any stood six months excommunicated

34 Our minister hath been at no conventicles nor private meetings tending to the depravance of the church government or discipline

35-6 Holy dayes & fasting daies are duly bidden in prayer tyme & rogation dayes observed

37 Our minister mayntayneth & keepeth his vicarage house & all other edifices & fences thereunto belonging in good and sufficient repayre as we have answered in 3rd Cap 6 article

38-40 There is no publick fast nor meetinge appointed, or continued by him. In all things he demeaneth himself as is meet and seeming both his place and person using such ornaments & vestments as is proper for a dyvnye & free from all scandalls in his familie

41 There is none with us that hath taken holy orders or that hath been silenced or suspended wch remayneth amongst us

43-44 There is not any strange preacher admitted to preach amongst us nor any that hath impugned doctrine delivered by another

45-50 Lecturer we have none & Psalms are sung in that grave manner wch was first in use

Cap 5

1-10 None within the degrees prohibited have marryed nor secretly in private houses without consent of parents under the age of 21, Nor any whose Banes hath not been published 3 several Sundays or holy days, nor any not inhabiting in our towne, but between the hours of 8 & 12 in the forenoone. None lawfully married live assunder. Noe recusants, none that have been divorced, nor any that companies together, but such as are knownen to be lawfully married

Cap 6

1, 2, 3 Church officers are chosen according to Canon, nor doth any continue without another choyce, church goodes are not retayned by them but delivered to their successors by Bill indented

4 Rates & Levyes for the church's use hath beene made som of greater som of lesse sums, about £6 per annum. 3 yeres since they spent 100 li in roofing their church

5, 6 We know not whether any of our predecessors did exhibit a bill to the Bishop or not concerning the communicants at Easter, but we are ready to do it, if it be required

The churchwardens against every communion adviseth with ye minister about provision to be made for the communicants & all things in and about the communion are done in a comely, decent & solemn manner

Cap 7

1 We have no prophaners of the Lord's day by drinking gaming buying selling or trading in shops, & his ma(jes)ties declaracon concerning recreations hath been published by our minister as was required

2 The fife day of November & the 27th day of March are observed & duly kept with prayer & thanksgiving in such forme as is appointed

3 Impugners of the Rites & ceremonies of our church or the use of them we have none nor any that gaynsaye the form of consecrating Bishoppes nor any that inveigh against courts ecclesiasticall

4, 5 We have none above the age of sixteen years that absent themselves from our parish church uppon Sundays & holy days or that refuse to receive the communion, nor any that neglects divine service or coms not to sermon nor any that unreverently demean themselves there

6, 7 No recusants

8, 9 We know of none that is reputed a chaplayne or that lives as a scholler in any familie, nor have we any that refuse eyther to have their children baptised, or themselves to receive the com(munion)

10 All women after their child birth come to the church in a decent manner vayed to give God thanks for their safe deliverance And doth in every particular demesne themselves as is prescribed

11 Rimers & gesters that are scandalous to the church & reproachful to the clergy we have none.

12 We present John Frevill of our towne for abusing our minister being in holy orders with contumelious words & uncivill gestures, behaving himself rudely & unreverently towards him, tending to the scorne and dishonour of his person, calling him devill, & comparing him to Judas &c

13-14 We have none Blasphemers & swearers and we have none commuting of pennance

15 All parents & governors doe carefully send their sons & servants to be instructed uppon Sundays & holy days in the catechism

Cap 8

1, 2, 3 Wee have no schoolmaster, nor nothing given to the use of a scholle. No phisitian nor chirurghion, only one midwife licensed

4 We have a parish clerk fit for his place and his wages is by the year 30s as hath been accustomed, he was chosen by the minister & is diligent & careful to keep the church clean. He doth not suffer any unseasonable ringing nor neglects to toll a passing bell, notice being given, nor to ring after the departure

Cap 9

4 Vestry meetings we know of none

5 Our church hath not to our knowledge been visited nor surveyed by the arch-deacon these many years

6 Concerning the placing of the 2 tables of the fees due to the ecc(lesiastic)all judge & other officers we know nothing

7 We know not whether ye chancelor, archdeacon & his official, or surrogate doth commute any penance for money or noe

8, 9 For the speeding of causes & number of apparitors & of their demeanour we know nothing

Lastly we have read all these articles, we have examined & inquired into every particular, we have sincerely & without any partial affection or conceylment answered thereunto

Churchwardens { John Ingrey
Thomas Malyn

Inquirers { Allan x Aspyvall
Willyam Ingrey

Willm Brock
Thomas x Dunham { Assistants

Examinati per me Johanem Cosin

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO CAMBRIDGESHIRE VILLAGES

EDITED BY
W. M. PALMER, M.D., F.S.A.
AND
H. W. SAUNDERS, M.A., F.R.Hist.S.

No. IV

*The 1638 Visitation of Bishop Matthew Wren as
it concerned all Cambridgeshire Villages; the
questions, the full return of a single
parish, and the corrigenda of all*

PART II

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THE ABSTRACTED ITEMS ("CORRIGENDA")

from the full returns of Cambridgeshire parishes

to the

Visitation Questions of Bp. Matt. Wren,

1638

*(Square brackets are used to indicate the orders of the Consistory Court.
The round brackets contain editorial elucidations.)*

ABINGTON MAGNA

Mr Dalton, V.

Thomas Cheet, John Walker = Chwdns. [That ye reading (deske) be turned.]

Peter Thurgood, recusant.

ABBINGTON PARVA

Mr Roger Wincoll, V.

Phillipp Smith, Edw. Jelson = Chwdns. [To turne ye reading deske and ask why he lett one preach there without subscribing according to 52 can(on) (regarding names of strange preachers). He answered that the booke was tendered to him but he refused to sett his name: it was done afore ye sermon was done. He was a fellow of St Johns: to acknowledge his fault before ye new churchwardens & 2 more of ye parish.]

ABBINGTON JUXTA SHINGAY

Mr Edward Lynn, R. [... the parson to find straw for ye church at Xtmas, Easter & Michaelmas. And it is ordered that Mr Lynn give 5s yearly to ye amending ye clarkes sett wages, that ye clarke's wages be increased to ye proportion it was 3 score yeares since.]

John Stokes, Tho. Chapman = Chwdns. [To turne ye reading deske... to buy a hood and to specify those absenting themselves on feast dayes.]

Mr Pigott for a pew.

ARRINGTON

Mr Henry Lylly, V.

Edward Newman, Tho. Allen = Chwdns. [To turne ("his face to ye west," ~~crossed out~~) ye deske, ye window in ye church to be unstopt, to make a terrier.]

BADBURGHAM

Mr Thomas Thornton, V.

Robert Townesend = Chwdn.

BALSHAM

Dr Warner, R.

Giles Chapman, Thomas Norton = Chwdns. [To board their seats... ye clarkes wages 4 nobles yearly besides vayles.

The pew of Dr Warner's wife to be answered in height to ye other seates: to exhibit a terrier and to arrange for bread as in Landbeach.]

Robert Cockerton for refusing to receive the communion these many years *prest for a soldier*.

Robert Frost for makeing a pew 4 foote & a half high. [It is declared that with ye leave of ye parish he hath builded a new seate where none was before and the lord decrees that it be pulled down.]

[Dr Warner for a pew in ye chancel for his wife.]

(On a slip of paper pinned over the Balsham entry—

Mr Frost of Baulsome. The length of his is tow yardes abating a nayle. The bredth therof two yards & a half. The heyth is but an ell.)

BARRINGTON

Edw. Campion and Tho. Bendishe gent. have erected new pews.

Mr Thomas Medhopp, V. Mr Jacob Hagar, Curat.

Thomas Hitch, Peter Green = Chwdns. [To turne ye reading deske at ye direction of ye Mr Wilson of Shepreth & ther minister.]

BARTLOE

Mr John Baker, R.

[Owing to the infirmity of Thomas Baker certified on oath by Thomas Metcalfe, Mr John Baker officiates for his father.]

Thos. Metcalfe, William Adams = Chwdns. [To turne ye reading deske and place it at ye direction of ye Rector.]

BARTON

Mr Phillipp Tennison, V.

John Fann, Richard Angell = Chwdns. [Mr Martin for not paveing ye chancel & mending ye seats;] certified 27 July 1639.

BASSINGBOURN

Jane Peacock who hath stood a long time excommunicate.

Mr Henry Ward, Ludimagister (schoolmaster). Mrs Mercy Sell, midwife.

Mr John Lawson, V.

Nicholas Gray, Daniel Scruby = Chwdns. [The vestry to be repaired... that they make a raile for it.]

Francis Westrop who lives in ye lordship for ye seates 5 feete high within ye chancel.

Willm Browne farms the rectory (glebe) for (his neglect in not) paying straw.

BOTTISHAM

Mr Barton, V. Mr John Wiseman, curate.

Robert Bridge, William Lorkin = Chwdns. [To turne ye reading deske westward... to present ye pews in their quarter bill, to exhibit a terrier.]

Mr Thomas Parker for refusing to pay his rate to the church as he usually hath done.

Richard Norwich for not making his fences sufficient against the churchyard.

William Brown and Elizabeth Parfee stand suspended.

BOURNE

Mr Thomas Sanders, V.

Richard Knight, John Cooke = Chwdns. [A rayle to be made, ye deske to be turned at ye direction of Mr Pierson, ye communion vessells to be placed in ye church.]

Mr Hagger for that he and his wife sett together.

Mr Hagger confesseth that he and his wife sett together & that it is a high pew, whence the lord decrees that it be made uniforme to ye reste of ye seates, certified (as done) on 4 May 1639.

Mr Thomas Staploe for his pew in the chancell.

BOXWORTH

Mr John Killingworth, curate.

[The lord decrees that a rate be made according to the estimate of the decails.]

John Beck, Henry Smith = Chwdns. [To buy a new table cloth, a cheste for almes, a chest for ye vestments, 3 pews to be uniforme & to specify the names of those working, as in Cap. 7, Art. 1.]

Jermy Awstin for not payeing his levie.

BRINKLEY

Mr Robert Sendall, V.

John Carter, Ambrose Mortlock = Chwdns. [To buy Bp. Jewell's works.]

Mr Giles Allington in the practice of medicine. Maria Carter, midwife.

BURROWGREENE

Mr Thomas Wake, V.

Laurence Dishoro for deteynyng church monies in his hands. And he confesseth he hath five nobles (at this time a value of 6s. 8d.; not a coin) in his hands and is now churchwarden and will be accountable for it.

Jane Spicer for standing excommunicate.

Richard Angood for not receiving the communion on the last Easter, also for refusing to pay church duties.

Joseph Daintre, Xpofer Goddard = Chwdns. [To buy Jewell's workes.] Bought by June 23rd.

CASTLE CAMPS

Mr Nathaniel Goodwin, curate.

William Flack, George Argent = Chwdns. [To turne ye reading deske... to buy another new large fair surplice answerable to the other they now have... and to specify such as doe not receive 3 times in ye yeare and to exhibit their names.]

CARLTON CUM WILLINGHAM

Mr Thomas Greeke, R.

Richard Clarke, John Jaggard = Chwdns. [To turne ye deske & place it at ye direction of Mr Sendall & the Rector & to buy a strong chest with iron bars.]

CAWCOTT (CALDECOT) sequestrators.

(Thomas Saunders appointed Rector, 1638 May 11th, and ejected in 1643.)

Robert Peast, Thomas Eversden = Chwdns. [Godfathers not to be admitted contrary to ye cannon (i.e. No. 29): ye vestments new kept in ye church, ye reading deske to be turned, to buy a cushion and cloath, the graves new digged 6 foote deep.]

The clearke is illiterate & cannot be supplied otherwise by reason of ye scarsitie of people in ye towne, there being but 16 families.

CAXTON

Mr Henry Lilly, V.

John Barber, John Martine = Chwdns. [Ye deske to be turned, ye seates to be boarded, to specify who occupyes ye 4 acres of land, psalmes not to be used after lesson.]

John Peast for standinge excommunicate.

Mr Whistler & Mr Edwards have high pewes.

CHESTERTON

Mr Richard Watts, V.

Thomas Warren, Samuel Meysant = Chwdns. [To specify the names of those not receiving the communion: seates (to be) uniforme: a cover for their font wanted: rayle too high: deske to be turned.]

Thomas Page and his wife for living asunder. She says her husband keepes her meanes & lives from her.

Richard Sacker and his wife for the same. She alleges that her husband is gone for a soldier.

[Tho. Newman to repair chancell seates.

Bucketts (to be) removed.]

COMBERTON

Mr John Vaughan, V.

William Hills, Thomas Godding = Chwdns. [To certifie of catechising & remove ye reading deske out of ye alley & to open ye arch & floore ye seates, ye seates to be uniforme & looking towards ye east.

John Barrett, farmer of the rectory to seel white (=ciel, i.e. whitewash the ceiling) ye chancell.]

COTON

Mr John Haywood, R. Admonished to catechise.

Robert Newman, Joseph Kettle = Chwdns. [To make a new cover for ye font,

to alter ye reading deske, seats (to be) boarded, windows (to be) unstopt.] No collection for ye poore...

Mr Hitch of Ely for not keeping the west end of the churchyard well fenced.

William Moulton for keeping a school... and he alleges that one Mr Wm Platts in Arts Master and licentiate for the teaching of children did teach in his house but now is gone.

The wife of Luke Waller for that she doth not stand upp att the Apostles creed sometimes.

Robert Newman, surgeon.

Widow Dale, midwife. She is not licensed; [to desist until she shall become licensed.]

COTTENHAM

Dr John Manby, R. Mr John Tennison, curate.

Thomas Lovell, John Wright = Chwdns. [To buy new surpluss, to make a new communion table, to make ascents of free stones and a rail before ye communion table, ye reading deske to be turned and placed at ye direction of Dr Rawley and ye Rector. To make a new pulpit more large, to repaire ye chappell on ye north side of ye steeple, to build a new vestrie, to remove ye ladders, to certifie of ye 6 best people of ye parish of ye goodness of the clock, to buy a new flagon, to exhibit their terrier. The seats to be boarded, the floor of ye chancel to be made even, the churchyard fence where it is a clay wall to be made up of bricke to ye hight of ye highest part, their graves to be made 6 feet deepe, to perambulate their whole bounds annually or else to certifie, to specifie in their quarter bills the names of those absent on holydaies, to specifice times and businesses of ye town made and ordered in ye church...]

Mr John Williams for his pew by him erected being too high, by what authoritie we cannot tell... [the seats of John Williams & Bryan Taylor & John Jefferies to be cutt lower by 10 inches, the seate wherein their wives sett to be cutt lower by a foot, the other pews to be made uniforme with ye reste of ye seats in ye church.]

William Purrier & Alicia Spratman for marrieing out of ye town but by what authoritie where or by whom wee know not.

John Brigham & Eleonor Essex for the same.

Edward Rumer for living from his wife. (See *Librum Officii*, 18 May 1639.)

Jefferie Harris for the same *gone for a soldier*.

John Purkins and John Cheesman for being att the alehouse in divine service.

Henry Butler for threatninge to beat the minister Dr Manby.

Leonard Winde for same. Denies it, but said that if he used any irreverent speeches he is sorry for it.

Thomas Mumford for practising chirurgery without lycence.

James Graves, clarke. Edward Gigner, sexton.

CROXTON

Mr Edward Brooke, R. On St Paul's day and St Barnabas day they had service. John Hodson, William Sutton = Chwdns. [A cover for ye font:] the deske turned already.

Alice Kirke for having a passage through the churchyard. Stephen Ratford is ye owner of ye house. [If he doth not show any order to ye contrary, ye dore to be stopt by ye churchwardens.]

Edward Glover for having a stile into the churchyard.

(The church now stands in the park with no houses near.)

CROYDON CUM CLOPTON

Mr Henry Lilly, V., excused by Tho. Allen. (Apparently all the clergy appeared except those excused.)

Daniel Smith, Robert Woods = Chwdns. [The reading deske to be turned, ye seats neere ye chancell to be made uniforme to ye rest, and ye covered seates likewise except some order from ye court to ye contrary be sent. To send a terrier.]

Mr John St George for a recusant refusing to repaire unto the church. His wife and his servant Katherine for the same.

Also presented for that his children were not baptised in the parish church, but in his owne house.

CUNNINGTON (CONINGTON)

Dr Edw. Martin, R.

Henry Smith, John Peverill = Chwdns. [To buy Bp. Jewell's workes, to keep the vestments & ornaments of ye church in ye church & make up a place with ye direction of Dr Martin in ye north Isle... to make a new barred iron chest... to exhibit their terrier.]

Phillip Watson for not distributing 10s per annum to the poore vizt, att the annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary.

Alicia Robinson for incontineny.

DRY DRAYTON

Mr Edward Anger, R.

Robert Cross, Andrew Ewes = Chwdns. [The Table, ye woolen carpet front as Fendraiton, to make a second ascent & 2 doores to ye rale, ye deske to be turned, ye church to be new painted and whited.]

Thomas, servant of John Gregory, for abusing the churchyard.

John Miller for liveing from his wife... vj s.

Frances Gifford for the same... vj s.

Thomas Warren, servant of John Gregory for refusing to answer the minister to certaine questions in catechisme and his irreverent wordes to him.

DULLINGHAM

Mr John Dunch, V.

Edward Pricke, George Thurnall = Chwdns.

John Harrison for standing suspended.

DUXFORD ST JOHN'S

Mr William Archer, V.

John Potter, James Rutland = Chwdns. [To turne ye reading desk & to specify the names of those not receiving the communion thrice annually.]

Matthew Rayner for a seat unpaved & unboarded in the chancell.

Sarah Lambert, midwife.

DUXFORD ST PETER'S

Dr Henry Smith, R. Mr John Swan, curate.

Thos Kinge, Thos Rutland = Chwdns.

Robert Dunn for not keepeinge the churchyard well fenced.

EAST HATLEY

Thos. Goade, R.

Richard Page = Chwdn. [That the steeple be repaired and that he & ye now churchwarden & minister advise with workemen for ye charge, to certifie thereof and to make a rate.]

ELSWORTH

Dr Thomas Whincopp, R.

William Pamplyn, John Stallibras = Chwdns. [To make 4 ascents, ye deske to be turned, to sett in strange preachers names in to ye paper Booke. Communion to be kept at marriages.]

Henry Gray for living from his wife... vij s.

John Barton setting in ye pew which causeth ye church to be most ununifforme & Mr Philip Story promiseth to maintain it.

ELTISLEY

Mr George Green, V.

Richard Staploe, Edward Smith = Chwdns. [Ye reading deske standing to-

wardes ye west to be turned, to specify ye names of such as doe not reverence according to ye 18 canon (Reverence and attention to be used within the church in time of Divine Service, *Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical*, 1603), ye churchyard gates to be repaired.]

Edward Michell for standing excommunicate.

Mr George Greene, Ludimaster (schoolmaster) licensed.

EVERSDEN MAGNA

Mr John Allen, V.

Robert Peck, Henry Page = Chwdns. [To place ye vestments in ye chest in ye church, to make up a brickwork wall next ye highway, ye boards in ye arch to be pulled down.]

EVERSDEN PARVA

Mr John Pleis, R.

Joshua Eversden, Richard Barron = Chwdns. [The deske to be turned, the graves to be 6 foot deepe.]

John Wilson junior for that he doth not kneele & doe due reverence in the church as is prescribed. . . nor bow at ye name of Jesus nor stand up at Gloria Patri.

Anthony Wilson, Samuel Wilson & John Bywater for the same.

William Battle junior for going from his owne parish church to Great Eversden church.

FEN DRAYTON

Mr Thomas Dodson, curate. [To certifie who they were that were married without ye communion.]

Robert Cropwell, Henry Barton = Chwdns. [Ye carpet be one of purple cloath of 20s per yard to cover ye table to ye ground before it & a faire thicke fringe suitable & a new linnen clothe for ye same, a new bible, Bp. jewels workes (published 1611), a new poore box. Leetes not to be warned. Accounts of churchwardens by Bill indented.]

Francis Apethorpe for not keepinge ye chancell in sufficient repair, neither rooffe, windowes, nor walls (did not appear, fruits ordered to be sequestrated), [he that appeared admonished that it be repaired in ye slant. . . & sealed with wainscott to ye ancient place, ye rest sealed with Lime & morter, and to certify. The new churchwardens to specifye ye particular decay of ye walles & windows.]

Francis Apethorpe sen. for refusing to pay the rate towards ye repaier of the church. . . [Upon hearing both sides viz. ye churchwardens and both Apethorpes, it was ordered for ye future that for all rates hereafter, that they shall both together be rated for their stock after ye half of ye value thereof ye rest. . . to be exempted in respect of ye Parsonage for ye rates part of it referred to ye suit depending.]

Francis Apethorpe jun. for the same.

Thomas Ratford servant (familius) of Edward Algood for refusing to come to catechism.

John Charleton and Jane Chambers for the same.

Francis Apethorpe sen. Joan his wife and Francis Apethorpe jun. for continually coming late to church & for not kneeling at prayers & irreverently sitting. . .

Jane Chambers for absentinge herselfe from her parish church. . . and afterwards saying the churchwardens were scurvy conditioned people. [To be suspended.]

William Goodgame for not kneeling when prayer and collects were read.

Dorothy Cropley for sitting at tyme of prayer.

Joan Apethorpe and Francis Apethorpe sen. for disturbing the minister att catechisme & abusing the minister in his function in uncivill & rude speeches in the church. [That ye women be not placed in ye chancell but removed into convenient seates in ye church.]

Francis Apethorpe jun. for a fame of incontineneye with Emma Cole alias Ellis.

Walter Mace for a fame of incontenencie with Joane Peete.

FENDITTON

Dr Collins, R.

Edward More, John Wooton = Chwdns. [Ordered to take down the iron hookes.

Mr Smith farmer of ye Rectory to repair ye churchyard fence.]

Tho. Goodire & Rachell Williams for heighening their seat without authoritie.

[To make ye seates uniforme.]

John Isacson, jun., for abusing the churchwardens vjs.

Edward Thurlow absent on visitation 4 May 1639... (afterwards appeared, fined 3s 6d, and is absolved).

FOWLMERE

Mr John Morden, R.

John Davie, Jonas Andrews = Chwdns. [To take downe ye board over ye window in ye southside of ye church & glase it. To buy a poore boxe with locks and keyes and to exhibit a terrier; and before 18 May, 1639 to certifie concerning the repairs.]

Jacob Mullins for not keepinge his fence next the churchyard in repaire. [To repair with a dead hedge...] and he afterwards made a good fence of quicke, and certified before Christmas.

FOXTON

Mr William Vaughan, V. [To repair his vicarage before Pentecost.] Repaired by 8 June.

Samuel Campion, George Wells = Chwdns. They did not appear and were suspended. They certifie on 3 May 1639 that ye reading deske is altered & ye minister looks northward. [To build a new fence in the north part of ye churchyard where anciently it was with rayles, and to sett it with quicke, to exhibit a terrier.]

FULBOURNE ALL SAINTS

Mr Robert Fagge, V.

Thomas Driver, John Hancock = Chwdns. [Terrier to be delivered.]

FULBOURNE ST VIGORS

Dr Thomas Wilson, R.

John Hancock, Richard Whisken = Chwdns.

GAMLINGAY

Mr John Wolrich, V.

Thomas Ratford, Thomas Dodd = Chwdns. [To turne ye ministers deske, ye seates to be cut lower.]

Lawrence Harvie for not living with his wife. He confesseth that for 2 months onlie about eight weekes since they lived assunder for ye better provision for their children, but since they have lived together.

GILDEN MORDEN

Mr Thomas Ansell, V.

John Lilly, Edward Johnson = Chwdns. [That they have the works of Bp. Jewell, to make another ascent to ye communion table, ye reading deske to be removed out of ye middle alley & placed at ye direction of ye vicar, to repaire ye church porch & vestry, to make up ye fence of ye churchyard, where ye dead hedge is to be repaired with Brecke or stone... to perambulate this yeare and to certify before Pentecost.]

Mr Francis Linn farmer of the Rectory for straw. (? Not supplied for strewing church.)

Robert Twyn & Arthur Fordham sett in ye 2 high seates.

GIRTON

Mr William Lyng, R.

John Smeeth, Peter Custans = Chwdns. [Church porch to be repaired, ye windows to be unstopt, ye ladder removed.]

Edward Mason and his wife presented for fornication before marriage.

Widdow Eusden & Robert her son to repaire ye fence where ye dead hedge is.

GRANCHESTER

Mr Thomas Whatton, V. To interrogate why he read not prayers on St Andrews. He confesseth that by reason of his sickness he could not.

Michaell Gonnell, John Mann = Chwdns. [To make ye pewes & seates uniforme & if there be any which challeng any right by patent to admonish to show it and to procure an order to contradict this within a month & if they doe not at ye months end to begin to cutt them down. To exhibit a terrier.

Mr Buckeridge farmer of the rectory for ye chancell windows to be unstopt & glazed. The seates in ye chancell to be chancellwise.]

GRANDSEN PARVA

Mr Robert Felton, R. 2nd service read at ye communion table since ye rayle sett up & Mr Felton to certifie of ye performance hereof.

John Pedley, John Apethorpe = Chwdns. Ye 27 March we have not, nor Bp Jewell's workes: [to buy and certifie.] The table stands now north and south, it is rayled & ascents made to it. [Psalmes not to be read and sung.]

Eliz. Peast, midwife, certified.

William Woodward lives in ye parish house. (See Cap. 3, Art. 6.)

The lord of the manor for deteyning the rent of a church house about 18 years.

GRAVELEY

Mr William Jencks, R.

Henry Fox, Thomas Wiseman = Chwdns. [Jewell's workes to be bought. . . to make a raile & step within. . . to give notice of a rate one Sunday in ye weeke following & to joyne herein with ye new churchwardens. The deske to be turned & placed according to ye appointment of Dr Martin, seates to be boarded, to specify the presentment for your rates.]

Sr Henry Malloray refuseth to pay his rates.

HARDWICKE

Edward Curtis, curate.

Thos Barron, William Iratt = Chwdns. [Two steps to be made to ye communion table, ye rayle to be made, ye ministers deske to be turned, tables for ye degrees of marriage, seates boarded,] catechising used on holydaies as well as Sundaies. Ye communicants receive in their seates.

Eliz. Ratford wife of John Ratford, midwife.

HARLETON

Mr Marmaduke Tompson, R. 2nd service before not read at ye communion table till Easter since these orders ye service ended at ye Holy table.

Joseph Malden, William Collin = Chwdns. [Rayles for ye communion table, ye deske to be made to turne not toward ye west, ye seates to be boarded, communion to be at weddings.] To be certified within a month; and certified May 18th.

Samuel Wright, schoolmaster.

Catherine Maddy, midwife, licensed.

HARSTON

Mr Robert Wallis, curate. (For an inventory of his furniture in 1686, see *Proc. C.A.S.*, vol. xvi, p. 164.)

Ambrose Leader, John Ashler = Chwdns.

Thomas Bevis presented for refusing to pay his church rates.

Mr Edward Aldred practitioner in medicine, for a seat in ye church too high. . . [to equal it to ye hoyle of ye chancell].

HASELINGFELD

Mr James Greenwood, V.

John Bonner, Richard Newman = Chwdns. [Ye fences in yechurch to be mended.]

Richard Larimer for not keeping the church yard well fenced which belongs to his parte.

Richard Weere and Enoch Charles for coming late to church.

UNGREY HATLEY

Mr John Skelton, R.

Simon Watts = Chwdn. We present Mr Jo. Skelton our minister for serving the cure of Cokin Hatley in Beds being something more distant from our parish church than a mile.

Dorothy wife of Mr John St George presented for a non communicant.

Tho. St George, Will. St George, Margaret & Mary, the same.

Mr John Skelton a frequenter of alehouses: also for not wearing a square capp.

Thomas Egledon, schoolmaster.

[The deske to be altered, no terrier for ye glebe land, to buy a hood for ye minister, to reaire ye pulpit.

Mr Skelton rector to reaire the barne and to desist from serving ye cure of Cocking immediately & not to officiate any more.] He confesseth that he frequenteth ye alehouse of ye Towne.

Mr St George for pew 5 foote high. [To be cut down without any order to the contrary.]

Mr Henry St George hath had 2 children Baptised out of ye parish. His wife was delivered at ye house of Mr John St George ye elder ther.

HAUXTON

Mr Gregory Landall, V. Mr Andrew Whiskin, curate.

Henry Seamor, George Dowse = Chwdns.

William Bevis jun. of Harston for not paying his rate.

Mr Langdall vicar for not preaching so oft as he is enjoined by the cannon (No. 45).

William Upwood for not comeinge to church.

HILDERSHAM

Mr Henry Smith, R. Mr Nicholas Browne, curate.

Thos. Wakefelde, Richard Monsey = Chwdns. [The reading deske to be turned, the 2 pews built upon the crosse allies to be pulled & ye alleyes levied & laid open.]

HINTON

Mr William Norridge, V. He to officiate in ye chancell.

Gilbert Parnby, William Bowine = Chwdns. [To buy a communion table, a carpett of purple cloath as in Fendrayton, a linen communion cloath of fine Holland of 5s per yard, the rayle to be made before, 2 Deskes to be raised ye one in to ye church, ye other to ye chancell, church, vestrie & church porch to be repaired & to make a cessment of xx^{ti} marke & expend in ye repaires at ye Vicars direction... and ye yeeres following xx^{ti} annually.]

George Ferrar & James Ashley presented for that the parsonage house being formerly consumed by fire is not yet reedified to which, not withstanding they being tennants of St Peters Coll. in Cambr, doe by their lease stand bound. Francis Martin, possessor, appears and is warned that in ye floare, walls, windowes, rooffe & leads 40^{li} to be spent & to certifie by July 3rd and the leads and pavement at Michaelmas.

HINXTON

Mr John Conway, V.

Robert Fowle, Tho. Cooper = Chwdns.

Gracia Stinton presented for a recusant.

Mr Dod for a pew.

Lady Hind farmer of the rectory for 2 windows stoped up in ye chancell. Mr Conway appeared for her and is warned that they be unstopt & glazed before St. John the Baptist.

HISTON ST ANDREW

Mr John Sledd, V. [The lord ordered that he procured a sufficient curat to be licensed by ye chancelour by Monday next, or else the sequestration of the fruites to be sent out.]

Richard Mathew, Nich. Mathew = Chwdns. [To exhibit their terrier, the ministers deske to be turned.]

HISTON ST ETHELDREDA

John Scott, Nicholas Mathew = Chwdns. Say that the number of acres of land are about 600, ye demeanes in the hands of Mr Garner, which is about 9 score acres, ye rest in ye hands of ye copy holders, and the lord decrees that they make a survey by workmen what their chardge of building a church answerable to ye former church & to make a rate toward the reedifeing of this church, & they answer that the lands being sold will not rebuild it.

HORNINGSEY

Mr Coates, V.

Thomas Rowland, Edmund Harris = Chwdns. [To turne ye reading deske.]

Mr Samuel Spalding & Mr Hicks for detayning a legacie of 6 li given by Elizabeth Rye. Mr Hicks admonished to bestowe ye 6 li on a window on ye side of ye roofof ye middle Isle next ye south.

Mr Nicholson of St Johns Colledge for serving the cure without lycence from the Bp of the dioces. Mr Coates similarly.

HORSHEATH

Mr Thomas Wakefield, R. Nahum Kenetic, curate. [To weare ye surplese at Baptisme & to observe ye holy weeke in which he fayle Munday & Tuesday, to catechise holydaies, to bid holydaies & fasting daies to read ye cannons, to interrogate concerning the publication of the king's declaration of sports.] He answered that he remembreth nothing of it.

James Allen, Robert Smith = Chwdns. They do say that the Rector and curate have been negligent in wearing ye surplesse at ye sacrament of baptisme.

ICKLETON

Mr Thomas Thorald, V.

William Swan, John Trigg = Chwdns. [To buy a booke of homilies ("Certain Sermons or Homilies appointed to be read in churches in the time of Queen Elizabeth of famous memory," 1562), to specifie the names of not observers of holydaies in their quarter bill.]

John Grigg and Priscilla Farnham presented for that John Grigg was accused for ravishing ye said Priscilla.

Robert Rolfe farmer of the Rectory & his wife, for sitting together in ye chancel; the seats in ye chancel uncoloured. [To put them into one colour & make them uniform & his wife to be placed in the church.]

William Simont & his wife for sitting together & the seats not uniforme. [To make ye pew uniforme to ye rest & his wife to be placed with other women in ye church & some other men or man with him] and the seat be parted according to the length sett downe in his patent.

William Swan & his wife for the same. [That ye seat be made uniforme to the other seates & that till further order be made, he and his wife be not displact.]

Robert Rolfe farmer of the Rectory for detaining the profits of ye straw. . . . [To pay to ye augmentating of ye cleark's wages 5s per annum to be paid quarterly to ye clearke.]

Margaret Bentley for standing excommunicate.

John Shewell & Thomas Browne of Lynton for entring violently into the school-house part of the church & arresting John Harrison schoolmaster & by the appointment of John Bitton of Linton.

Robert Ambros for being often absent from divine prayers. . . he confesseth that as a surgeon in his practise he is sometimes absent—dismissed with caution.

The same for practising phisick & chirurgery.

IMPINGTON

Mr Anthonie Haliburton, curate.

Uriah Ranew, Uriah Mathew = Chwdns. [To buy Jewell's (works), to make a Pulpitt & place it at discretion of Mr Ling & ye curate, to exhibit a terrier.]

KINGSTON

Mr Cuthbert Peirson, R.

Thomas Grestock, William Wilson = Chwdns. [To buy Jewell's workes, to turne ye reading deske, ye seates to be boarded, to rayle in ye holy table.]

Christopher Hawkes & Tho. Taylor for prophaninge the parish church.

Richard Day for not receiving the communion.

KNAPWELL

Mr John Stanton, R. Mr Fillin, curate.

Francis Scargill, William Addams = Chwdns. [To buy a booke for ye 5 Nov., 27 March & ye homilies, to make ascents to ye table, to buy a cushion, a table for marriages.]

George Tripp for that he dothe refuse to pay his rates to the church. William Adams for the same (his rate vj s viij d).

George Tripp for that he hath a barne dore openinge into the church yard.

George Tripp & his wife for siting promiscuously together.

Thomasine Woodcock for living from her husband.

LANDBEACH

Dr William Rawlegh, R.

John Aunis, Nich. Parris = Chwdns. [To turne ye reading deske, to provide Bread and wine at ye chardge of ye parish according to ye rubric and warn Dr Rawlegh to see it observed.]

Daniel Jolly for having a dore into the churchyard vj s.

Rosa wife of Nich. Foote and George Parfy for going out of the church before the blessing.

William Paine for suspicion of incontinence. He denies it and is purged by oathes of 4 men & dismissed.

LITLINGTON

Mr John Large, V. Did not appear. Decreed that he be called upon to be resident upon his cure. Edward Rowley, curat.

Gilbert Meane, John Stoughton = Chwdns.

LOLWORTH

Dr Thomas Whincopp, R. Richard Flower, Curat.

Richard Williams, John Askue = Chwdns.

Michael Newling for absence at visitation, 3s 6d.

LYNTON

Mr Thomas Cambrooke, V. Excused on account of sickness.

William Dorch, Richard Bellatt = Chwdns. [To turne ye reading deske & place it at appointment of ye vicar, to buy a new flagon.]

Mr Peter Smith absent at the visitation. (There was a curate of this name here in 1643.)

Phillip Web and wife for living asunder. Alleged that they lived together 15 years & sence within a year & halfe she is gone from him and he hath had ij children by her. . . to enquire where, & to procure her coming to live with him.

MADDINGLEY

Mr William Ranew, V.

William Moulton, John Goodge = Chwdns. [To turne ye reading deske, to exhibit a terrier.]

MELBORNE

Mr Francis Durham, V.

John Harrison, Edward Jefferson = Chwdns. [That ye seates are boarded before Pentecost, to cutt ye pews proportionable to ye rest, to exhibit a terrier, to specify the names of those not standing at the Doxology, to specifie ye names of rude

behaving at marriages, of those who go out in time of divine service, of those who do not bend the knee. To raise the reading deske at the direction of Mr Durham.]

John Scruby for denying & refusing to kneele to the raile. Edward Harrison appeared and made oath as to the sickness of the said Scruby.

Timothy Adkinson of Melborne warned a court leete & barron in ye church upon a Sunday morning after prayers about our Lady.

Peter Coe dwells in ye house which openeth into ye churchyard.

The churchwardens appear, and since it seems by the information of Mr Durham that the seat in which prayers are said would be better if raised, it is ordered to be raised, and it is certified as raised 25 May 1639.

MELDRETH

Mr Thomas Elton, V. To certify that they observe ye canon of Godfather & Godmother, the feast of St Paul and the 27th of March.

Richard Cox, Richard Shettlworth = Chwdns. [To build two steps, ye reading deske to be placed at ye direction of your vicar & Mr Durham of Melborne, to exhibit a terrier.] Terrier shown 11 May 1639.

John Wignall to show where he was married, also for grinding upon Sunday.

Robert Clarke gen. for not kneeling when the ten commandments is reading.

James Ayloff, Kt. for absenting himself from his own parish church.

Bartholomew Anger for a crime of incontinence in a Barne with one Mary Willmott who is now with child. Mary Willmott for the same.

John Wignoll for standing suspended.

Samuel Gostling, surgeon. Confesseth that he is not licensed. [Forbidden to practice until he is licensed.]

The wife of Michael Austin, midwife.

Mr Ayloff hath one high pew.

MILTON

Mr Edward Johnson, V.

William Salt, William Foote = Chwdns. [That they cutt down ye seat of Mrs Harris to ye scantling of ye other seates.]

Mrs Margaret Harris for not coming to church, who is a recusant; [to be signified.]

Symon Harris setteth in ye seate.

John Harris, Richard Harris, Elizabeth Harris, Mrs Mary Gray & her daughter for same as Margt. Harris.

John Bartholomew of Chesterton for being twice asked to Alice Jolly.

The wife of Awsten Cosell, midwife...confesseth that she hath used it and is prohibited until licensed.

Thomas Gray for living from his wife...vij s.

Oliver Hall for the like...vij s.

Elizabeth and Jane, servants of Mrs Harris presented for not coming to church to receive communion...vij s.

NEWTON

Mr Andrew Whiskin, curat.

Thos. Stedman, Jeremiah Prime = Chwdns. [To place the reading deske at the direction of Mr Heath rector of Shelford.]

Widdow Rayment, midwife.

Mr Whiskin for not reading prayers on Twelfe Eve.

Richard Bateson clarke 4 May 1639 for throwing his rubbish into the churchyard...[to remove it]. It is removed.

OKINGTON

Mr Chandler, R.

Edward Muse, Thos Barron = Chwdns. [To buy Bp Jewell's workes, to sett up a rayle, the reading deske to be turned, the pews to be made uniforme to ye rest.]

Mr Emons Greene for a seat.

ORWELL

Mr Wm. Barnard, V.

Robert Bird, John Godfrey = Chwdns. [To remove ye Gardband (? Garde-brace, or garland) in ye church.] (See Ch. 3, Nos. 7 and 17.)

Thomas Stacie presented for Maulton chappell.

OVER

Mr John Alcock, V.

William Fisher, Ralph Basson = Chwdns. [To buy ye 2nd booke of Homilies, the vestrie to be repaved, the clarkes seate out of ye middle ally.]

Katherine Bissell for incontinence with a stranger.

Thomas Bridgman absent at visitation 4 May 1639, 3s 6d.

PAMPISFORD

Mr Michael Selby, V. For the decaie of the vicaridg he is admonished. Repaired by Oct. 5th.

William Turtlebee, George Seabrooke = Chwdns. [To buye a Bible of ye largest Translation, to turne ye reading deske, to buy a new table of marriages, to repair ye tiling of ye church & Belfrey, to board ye seates, a leafe Dore to ye chancell, ye reading deske to be placed more conveniently out of ye middle alley.]

Robert Mercer for standing excommunicate a whole year.

Robert Fuller for ye accompt of monies belonging to ye church.

Nah. London, his seat to be made uniform.

Mr Lawrence farmer of the Rectory for ye chancell decayed in the tiling & windows, & for ye allowance for ye straw twice a yeare at each time of 50 sheaves.

PAPWORTH AGNES

Mr Hayes, R. There is noe chancell & it does appeare that there hath beene one whence the lord decreed that the fift part of ye benifice be expended on ye repairs of ye chancell & house.

John Chandler, Simon Farrington = Chwdns. [Ye cannons for godfathers to be kept, an ascent to be made, a pulpit to be made, a hood bought.]

PAPWORTH EVERED

Mr Henry Bury, V.

Jacob Bury, William Inglett = Chwdns. [Ye deske to be turned, ascents to be made, a terrier to be delivered.]

RAMPTON

Mr Edward Stubbin, R.

Tho. Neave, Robert Brand = Chwdns. [To buy Jewell's workes, to turne ye reading deske and place it at ye appointment of Mr Buckeredge & ye Rector.]

SAWSTON

Mr John Swann, V. Sick and did not appear.

John Brand, Edward Dale = Chwdns. [To turne ye reading deske & to pave ye church.]

Marie Flower, widow, Mary Ormes, Ann wife of Thomas Manser & widow Mason for being recusants.

SHELFORD MAGNA

Mr Thomas Pattison, V.

John Gatwood, Richard Fuller = Chwdns. [To make ye pewes uniform with ye seates.]

Thomas More for deferring the baptiseing of his child longer than is prescribed.

SHELFORD PARVA

Mr John Heath, R.

Henry Beeten, William Hind = Chwdns. [To make a new pyramid cover, to open ye windows of ye church where stopt up, to make ye seates uniform, to new cast ye Saynts bell & to sett up, to buy a table cloath as in Fen Drayton. To Lead ye chappell.]

Mr John Gill, Kt, for not receiving the communion the last Easter.
Mr Heath appeared, certified that he received this Easter and is dismissed.
John Taylor his servant for the same.

SHEPRETH

Mr Stephen Wilson, V. [To certify about the observing of the feast of the Conversion of St Paul.]

John Ingrey, Thomas Malyn = Chwdns. [To buy a new carpet; to certify as at Fen Drayton: to place the deske for the reading of prayers at ye direction of Mr Wilson. To certify on 2nd May concerning the placing of the seat, and on the 1st June 1639 concerning the purchase of the carpet.]

Philip Hale gent, for not paying his rate, viz. 15s for the repaire of the church.

John Frevill for abusing the minister in a rude manner, calling him devil and comparing him to Judas.

SHUDY CAMPS

Mr John Sparrow, V. [To desist from using Mr More's catechism in the church.] (*Catechismus Parvus of John Moore of Norwich, 1592.*)

Robert Barker, William Bentley = Chwdns.

Henry Clayden & Margaret his wife for incontinence before marriage. John Hockley & Margery his wife for same.

Mr Thomas Ady, medical practitioner.

STANTON ALL SAINTS

Mr Thomas Rootes, V.

Thomas Edwards, Richard Muskett = Chwdns. [To turne ye ministers reading deske.]

Margaret Wright, midwife.

STANTON ST MICHAELS

Mr John Goche, R.

Cuthbert Prior, William Brafell = Chwdns. [To buy Jewell, to write new sentences upon ye walls.]

STAPLEFORD

Mr Henry Taylor, V.

John Jacklin, Thomas Kidman = Chwdns. [To buy a new carpet as in Fen Drayton.]

Susan Hopkinson for standing excommunicate for having a bastard child without wedlock.

STEEPLE MORDEN

Mr Thomas Kitchener, V. [That he read ye 2nd service at ye communion table alwaies, that he omit no parte of ye service upon noe pretence that ye catechise be performed on hollydaies.]

John Rechford, John Marshall = Chwdns. [Not to have ye same number of godfathers for male and female, to buy Jewell's workes, ye reading deske to be removed out of ye middle alley with ye advice of ye minister & Mr Bradstrete, the chancell to be built this summer, the steeple to be built faire and large & strong at ye west end of ye church. To specifie the names of those that come not to catechisme on holy dayes, to make one step & a Rayle to be made.]

Mr Duckett for a dore into ye churchyard & a pew. John Sismare takes responsibility and is admonished that ye pew be made uniforme to the other seates & the gate into the churchyard to be made up. (The church tower was a central one, i.e. between nave and chancel. In August 1625, the steeple, "being ancient and rotten with age did fall down when it was in repairing" injuring the chancel in its fall. Whereupon Thomas Martin farmer of the Rectory under New College, Oxford, pulled down most of the chancel and converted the materials to his own use. Sometime afterwards the parishioners got a brief for rebuilding the tower, but by some underhand means, the repair of the chancel was included in the brief as well as

the tower. This was objected to by the parishioners because they said that the chancel was little damaged, only one window being broken, and workmen offered to make good the damage for 20 nobles. Whereas to rebuild the chancel now would cost £200. Depositions dated 1632 with the Terriers in Bp's muniment room.)

STETCHWORTH

Mr Robert Grymer, V.

Walter Lord, Henry Wilkenson = Chwdns.

STOW LONGA

Mr John Stanton, R.

Simon Crouch, Ralph Smith = Chwdns. [Ye cannon to be observed for god-fathers, Jewell's workes to be bought, ye deske to be turned, seates to be boarded, a terrier to be made.]

Mr Thomas Cage a pew 5 foote high... ordered that it be answerable to ye other pews & that he will doe it at his owne charge and to take ye remainder of ye stuff.

Robert Garrett for liveinge from his wife.

Nicholas Andrews for standing excommunicate.

STOW QUY

Mr William Johnson, curat.

Richard Linford, Thomas Smith = Chwdns. Linford bore witness of the sickness of Smith. [To turne ye reading deske at ye direction of Mr Blankes, to repaier ye windowes & glaze those where they are stopt, to make a fence of brick & stone for ye churchyard to ye height of ye ancient wall.]

Anthony Hifeild for not duly comeing to church on Sundayes & holydayes.

Alicia Bostock for not receiving the communion being above 17 years old.

Richard Smyth for sitting with his hat on.

SWAFFHAM BULBECK

Mr William Isacson, V. Admonished to read prayers holy eves.

John Rolfe, Thomas Granger = Chwdns. [To remove ye reading deske at ye direction of ye vicar.]

Sir Anthony Cage for refusing to pay his rate to the church.

Edward Nepps for standing suspended.

SWAFFHAM ST CERIS

Mr Nicholas Paine, V.

Edward Drury, Thomas Rolfe = Chwdns.

Francis Waters for not keeping his fence on the south side of the church yard in repaier, but is so decayed that hoggs & other cattell cannot be kept out.

SWAFFHAM ST MARIES

Mr Jonathan Jeffcott, V.

Richard Waters, Francis Boughtill = Chwdns. [To remove out of ye church ye bricketts & ladders and to certify of ye delivering of ye church goodes by bill indented.] (Many of these bills indented exist at Linton, and probably elsewhere.)

SWAVESEY

Mr Thomas Knight, curat.

John Aspland, John Berrie = Chwdns. [Two ascents more to be made for ye communion table & ye deske to be removed out of ye middle ally & turned, ye ladders to be removed.

Robert Fisher for living incontinently with Eliz. Linsey.

Thomas Dickman of Lolworth for not paying his levie.

Robert Rawling for not payeing a legacie of xij s a year to the poore which is 8 or 9 years unpaid.

Richard Day for laughing in service time.

Robert Robinson for liveinge from his wife.

Thomas Viall, John Tuck & William Linsey for drinking & fighting on Sunday next before Xtmaz.

John Clifton for drinking all the day in Xmas holyday.

TADLOE

Mr Samuel Bradstreete, V.

Thomas Chester, John Wiltsher = Chwdns. [To buy a booke of homilies, ye 5 Nov. ye 27 March, and Jewell's works.]

Mr Henry St George & Ellen his wife for recusants.

John Bush for not keeping his fence next the churchyard in reparaire, also for standing excommunicate.

TEVERSHAM

Mr Daniel Darnellie, R.

William Parnby, Ambrose Turrington = Chwdns. [To make ye seates all uniforme.]

Thomas Heath for deteyning 50s for a halfe yeares rent of land given to the church.

TOFT

Mr William Inglett, curat. He confesseth that upon Easter last ye communion was administered in the body of ye chancell. [Mr Downhall, R., to be resident.] (He was ejected in 1644 for non-residence.)

William Eversden, John Newman = Chwdns. Steps to be made for ye communion table.

John Pack absent from visitation 4 May 1639. The lord ordered him to take the oath at the beginning of the book of articles... he said he had taken all the oaths he would, whence he was excommunicated.

Joseph Eversden the same

Mrs Chambers

Joseph Eversden son of William

Thomas Anger for liveing from his wife.

William Aungier clearke of ye parish removed ye communion table out of the Rayles into ye body of ye chancell.

The wife of Joseph Anger for comeing to church after childbirth not vailed in a decent manner when sermon was neere halfe done, she went not to the communion table.

Joseph Aungier, Thos Aungier, Richard Goodwin, Thomas Bishop, John Richardson, John Childerley, Constance Wilkinson, did not communicate in the church with the congregation and they confess they know the communion table to have beene removed before service was begun & caused it not to be placed again where it formerly stood.

TRIPLOE 27 April 1639.

Mr Thomas Carter, V.

Clement Tayler, William Deareing = Chwdns. Com. table not railed in. No table of degrees of marriage, no booke of preachers names, flore of ye church broken, a ladder kept in the church, some seates made that the people cannot looke towards the east when they kneele. It is certified that by reason of ye 2 Isles or wings of the church they could not alter them; no terrier of glebe land; new married persons have not received the communion hitherto; certified that they have had none lately married. The vicareddge house was burnt down 34 or 36 years a goe & is not built againe. No square capp. They have not used to sett strange preachers names down. No poore mans box, parishioners have not received the communion at the Holy Table certified that by reason they had noe rayle it was administered in ye chancell as usually they had done; and Mr Carter then present in the court was admonished he should administer at the rails on pentecost next. The guardians certify that this has been done, on 8 June.

TRUMPINGTON

Mr Francis Halfhead, V.

Edward Wilson, John Eusden = Chwdns.

Thomas Squire presented for refusing to come to the holy table to receive the communion.

Janet wife of William Ames for comeing to church to be churchd without a wayle. Certified that it was a mistake.

Mr Francis Halfhead, Schoolmaster. Katherine Foster, midwife.

Goodwife Goodwin for living from her husband.

Mr Thompson, farmer of the rectory, to unstop the chancell windows.

WATERBEACH

Mr William Sayer, curat.

John Appleby, Henry Willes = Chwdns.

The wife of Thomas Bancks, midwife.

Thomas French for detaining 30 li to ye poore. He confesseth & profereth to pay it in upon a legal acquittance.

WENDY

Mr Seth Pavie, V.

Robert Sanders = Chwdn. [The 2 ascents to be made, the ministers reading deske to be turned at ye direction of Mr Bradstreet & ye vicar. That part of the fence of the churchyard which is dead hedge to be made a quick set hedge in due time or railed and paled. The high seates in the chancell to be cut lowe to ye hoyle of ye chancell betweene ye church & chancell according to ye concession of My Lord of Bedford & Mr Cocking & that the forepart to be but a yard.]

Mr Thomas Cocking & John Stacy farmers of ye rectory of Wendy; ye chancell is in decaie & unstable.

A chappell in my lord of Bedfords house at Shingay.

WESTLEY WATERLESSE

Mr Robert Gregory, V.

John Stubblefeild, Matthew Largent = Chwdns.

WESTON COLVILLE

Mr Gates, R.

Richard Wilbrow, John Wolward = Chwdns. [To exhibit a terrier.]

WEST WICKHAM

Mr Richard Britten, curat.

Edward Haylock, Tho. Pratt = Chwdns. [To turne ye deske.]

WEST WRATTING

Mr William Flack, V.

Daniel King, Robert Woolward = Chwdns. [To raise 2 steps with freestone or paving tile.]

Daniel Woolward for a common alehouse haunter.

Richard Awbrie for living from his wife.

There is an abuse used in our church by the rising upp of the people in prayer tyme at the comeing in of men of abilitie, vizt, Justice Dalton & his wife & some of his family, wee desire it may be amended.

WHADDON

Mr William Pickeringe, V. Admonished to catechise on festival dayes.

Thos. Glover, John Seamer = Chwdns. They have bought ye 27 March, [the steps to be made, ye fence of ye churchyard to be repaired, the parishioners to receive (i.e. the communion) in the chancell.]

Mr Tempest presented for a papist.

WHITLESFORD

Mr Ralph Blackstone, V.

Robert Mordlock, Chwdn. [To buy a book for ye 27 March, to buy a cover for

ye communion table as in Draiton, to buy a booke for strange preachers, to make a new fence of stoneworke where it was auncient, the windows to be unstopt & glased, to cut down the pews & make them answerable to the rest, to specifie the presentment of fruits to the church, the seats to be borded.]

Mary Rattour, midwife.

Mr Symonds and Mr Nighthale for high seates.

WILBRAHAM MAGNA

Mr Richard Clayton, V.

Wm Smith, Thomas Thebald = Chwdns. [To make 2 ascents of freestone or paving tile, to turne ye deske that ye minister look not westward without it stand in any alley.]

Sr Robert Huddleston for refusing to pay his rates 2 yeares 45s.

For ye chancell in decay.

Katherine wife of Mr Bowd for standing excommunicate for recusancy. Alice Heeve widow for the same.

Margaret Ballard, midwife vij s.

WILBRAHAM PARVA

Mr John Munday, R.

Tho Pratt, Anthony Tebbald = Chwdns. [To remove ye reading deske & to place at the direction of Mr Claydon & the Rector, to pave the belfrey & west end of the church, to make the seates uniforme.]

Susan Foster and Andrew Keate for not doing penance.

WIVELINGHAM

Mr John Buckeridge, R.

Henry Amps, John Ellis = Chwdns. [To turne ye reading deske at ye direction of Mr Stubbings & ye Rector, to buy a new surpluss fair & large.]

Flower Morton, midwife.

WIMPOLE

Mr Marmaduke Thompson, R. He useth not service on St Paul & St Barnabas: [service on ye eves to be kept.]

Clement Godfrey, Daniel Finch = Chwdns. [Not to have godfathers or god-mothers contrary to ye direction, the deske to be altered, psalmes not be used insted of hymes, ascents to be made.]

Mary Chapman, midwife.

The following notes from the Articles exhibited against Scandalous Ministers and other sources may help to fill the lacuna in the 1638 returns, caused by the Deanery of Fordham being at that time in the diocese of Norwich.

ASHLEY. Ezekiel Catchpole "an able godly minister" was rector 1639-56, so probably not an innovator.

BURWELL. Dr Robert Metcalfe, R. 1618-50.

William Brearly, M.A., vicar, Fellow of Christ's, ejected for innovation (Walker).

CHIPPENHAM. George Warren, R. 1642-50, so probably not an innovator.

FORDHAM. Stephen Hall, B.D., Prebend of Ely, was an innovator and was ejected about 1643.

ISLEHAM. Nathaniel Whitlow, V., sequestered in 1645 because he was a common alehouse haunter and tipler. Perhaps he was also an innovator.

KENNET. Oliver Bryant was there from 1634 to 1656, so probably not an innovator.

KIRTLING. Mr John Strawley, a puritan minister, was here in 1647.

SNAILWELL. John Heath, R. 1641-54, so probably not an innovator.

SOHAM. Roger Exeter, V. 1631-44, was ejected because he was an innovator. He refused to administer the sacrament except at the altar rails. He summoned two of his parishioners, whom he termed ill-behaved fellows, for going abroad to hear sermons.

WICKEN. Robert Grimmer was ejected July 1644 for being an innovator, standing up at Gloria Patri, using the sign of the cross in baptism and reading the Book of Sports. He refused to bury those who had not paid tithes and had a man fined for not taking off his hat when passing a funeral.

WOOD DITTON. Robert Levit, R. 1618-56, so was probably not an innovator.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO CAMBRIDGESHIRE VILLAGES

EDITED BY
W. M. PALMER, M.D., F.S.A.
AND
H. W. SAUNDERS, M.A., F.R.Hist.S.

No. V

*Cases of Sanctuary and of Deodands in
Cambridgeshire, 1260 to 1380*

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SANCTUARIES

I. *The Sanctuary.*

Our laws are concerned with sanctuaries from the days of Ine to 21 James I. A man or woman, guilty of crime, and wishing to escape either the ordinary process of the law or the primitive justice of friends of the murdered one, sought the protection of the Church. The actual goal was the church porch: to hold the ring, incontestable: to sit in the frith stool, absolute. At first the church only was a sanctuary, but the idea was extended to include the cemetery, or churchyard, also. Here, theoretically, he was safe for 40 days. In the cases here given, the longest period of sanctuary is 14 days. Around the church would be a very restless group, composed of those acting for the Sheriff and friends of the murdered man: the church was in a state of siege. The *Articuli Cleri* of Edward II is forceful:

(Cap. X.) Also where some flying into the church, abjure the Realm, according to the Custom of the Realm, and Laymen or their Enemies do pursue them, and pluck them from the King's High way, and they be hanged or headed; and whilst they be in the Church, are kept in the Churchyard with armed Men, and sometime in the Church, so straightly, that they cannot depart from the hallowed Ground to empty their Belly, and cannot be suffered to have Necessaries brought unto them for their Living.

And in Riley's *Memorials* (pp. 16-17) we have colourful patches. We think the case of the stranger woman Eveltolle at Royston pictures such a scene. Cases of violation of sanctuary are exceedingly few. In the 154 cases here given there are but three, at Cambridge, Foxton and Linton. Whether this 2 per cent. is fairly representative, we cannot say, but we would emphasise the point raised by J. C. Cox (*Sanctuaries and Sanctuary Seekers*, viii and ix) that extracts from Episcopal Registers record the violations, and are liable to under-estimate the profound respect accorded to the institution of sanctuary.

It seems that sanctuary was only allowed to those guilty of a capital offence—murder or theft. Thus we have two interesting cases; Fraberne fleeing to Stow Quay, confessing to a murder he had not committed, to be free of imprisonment for debt: the other of William Bussat of Longstanton, who either thieves, or reports to that effect, that "for the love of his son" he might share sanctuary and abjuration. The first is understandable, for the prisons often meant slow and painful death; no Howard had arisen and things were terrible in Ely prison as late as 1768 (*H. T. Miscellany*, III, 167). We note also the heroic touch in the action of old William Bussat.

II. *The Abjuration.*

The presence of the criminal in church was reported to the Coroner who arrived within a few days. He questioned the reason for his, or her, presence and on confession offered the alternatives of either

surrendering to the King's peace (i.e. submitting to the ordinary course of the law) or agreeing to abjure the realm. Our extracts here may be specially illuminating on this point. Of 154 cases there are only two of escape, Longstanton and Horseheath, and of the 152, 150 are clearly stated as abjuring. It may be but a clerical omission that the other two are not so entered. *In no case is one prepared to submit himself to the lay courts* (the case at Malton not being of a felon). The abjuration oath was as follows:

This hear thou, Sir Coroner, that I, M. of H., am a robber of sheep (or of any other beast, or a murderer of one or of more), and a felon of our Lord the King of England, and because I have done many such Evils or Robberies in the Land, I do abjure the Land of our Lord King of England, and I shall haste me towards the Port of (such a place) which thou hast given me, and that I shall not go out of the Highway, and if I do, I do will that I be taken as a Robber and Felon of our Lord the King, and that at (such a place) I will diligently seek for passage, and that I will tarry there but one Flood and Ebb, if I can have Passage: and unless I have it in such a Space I will go every Day into the Sea up to my Knees assaying to pass over: and unless I can do this within Forty Days, I will put myself again into the Church as a Robber and a Felon of our Lord the King. So God help me and his Holy Judgment.

Rastall's Collections, 1603.

Either before, or afterwards at the gate, he was told to which port he had to go. Thirty-seven cases mention the port, Dover being the most popular owing to the ease with which the abjurer could reach the continent. The ports assigned are as follows:

Dover, 13; Sandwich, 4; Westchester, 3; Harwich, Orwell, Yarmouth and Portsmouth, 2; and the remainder one each—Hull, Bristowe, Bristol, Boston, Southampton, Winchelsea, Ipswich, Plymouth, and Berwick.

It was usual that when two or more offenders together sought sanctuary and then abjured, that the Coroner allocated ports to each far distant, as to the four offenders at Chesterton and the three at Guilden Morden.

The picturesque ceremony, so essential to the medieval mind, then took place. At times from the church, at others from the gate, the offender started his journey "ungirt, unshod, bareheaded, in his bare shirt, as if he were to be hanged on the gallows, having received a cross in his hands."

The subsequent fate of these men is really outside our province. Keeping to the road, and owing to time allotted only able to snatch rest, for he had to travel 20 or 30 miles per day, he arrived. Again the dramatic demand, for he wades into the sea in token of his anxiety to depart the realm with no delay. This method of ridding the land of undesirables is open to question: it was peculiar to England. One is struck by the considerable percentage of the vagabond class, with no possession, strangers. The following, from a Gaol Delivery Roll on Assize Roll 96 (1298), shows that the slayer of one having abjured and

who departed from the highway on his passage out of the realm, was not guilty of murder:

m. 63. Thomas le Mason was arrested "pro eo quod occidisse et decolasse debuit" a certain John Hovelyne who abjured the realm, as he was on the highway going to Dover. Thomas wishes to defend himself of whatsoever he has done against the King's peace and puts himself on the country.

The jury say that *Thomas is not guilty of that death.*

III. *The obligation of the Vill.*

It must be remembered that the frithborh was at this time a reality, not so much in the form of tithing responsibility as in the larger units of the vill and hundred. The "wer" was demanded from the unit if the culprit were allowed to escape (as at Horseheath and Longstanton). But as there were two opposing jurisdictions, if the offender could not be brought before the lay courts (the prime obligation), he had to pass from the realm. Hence the guarding of the church in which one was seeking sanctuary. Malton is fined for not arresting Agnes before she reached sanctuary and Henry of Shepreth, bailiff of the hundred of Longstow, is fined for allowing Simon Goddalle to escape to sanctuary.

This complicated administration of justice was the result, not of greed for fees, as whether the Coroner at gate received abjuration, or whether punishment was meted out at the Assize, the property came to the Crown, but of opposing ideas. The Church was more careful of life.

IV. *Topographical influence.*

As this list of sanctuaries is admittedly incomplete, it is not wise to generalise with any degree of finality, but the following points are noticeable.

Of the 133 medieval parishes in the district concerned, in 40 only are there no cases of sanctuary recorded. The south-east portion of the country has fewest instances, only 10 appearing to the credit of the 33 parishes east of the Icknield Way, a fact probably accounted for by its being a forest country with little through traffic. Most noticeable of all is the absence of sanctuary cases in the area bordering the way leading to Camps castle, which was called at that time the Hadstock road. After leaving the "Gogs," of nine parishes on the road only Linton appears. It must have been little frequented.

The only church along the Old North Road not used is that of Wendy, but Shingay adjacent the sanctuary of the Hospitallers was used. In the wild country on the north, and where the gibbet stood, the closely set churches of Elsworth, Eltisley, Papworth and Graveley were all used.

The prominence of a church in the landscape may have had some effect on its use. Orwell Church, standing beside a large quarry on the side of a chalk hill, was a prominent point. Steeple Morden and Eltisley, with their high spires, were used several times. But on the other hand we find the obscure church of Malton, on a by-road between Orwell and Melbourn, also in use several times.

DEODANDS

A Deodand is, literally, a gift to God, and so probably with justice the original idea was that when a person met with violent death by mischance, i.e. before a priest could shrive him, the object that caused the death was given to God, via the Church, for charitable purposes or for prayers for the one killed. However this may be, the first deodands we have are a perquisite of the King unless the lord had rights over deodands—a very rare occurrence.

This apparently simple religious rite is yet full of complications and no small amount of humour.

For a straightforward case we can instance John atte Mede of Papworth Agnes. He falls off the stack and the tines of the fork enter his body and he dies. The fork is valued at 12*d.* The case of the chemise at Babraham is a bit more difficult and is in the same class as the sparrow and plate incident of Ickleton. Next we come to quite debatable incidents as the hen at Girtton and another at Castle Camps. Did the straw or the hen cause death? Similarly Peter of Kennet died because some of the wall fell on him, yet the dog was priced at $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* even though Elias had killed it. We imagine a modern jury could have brought it in as *felo de se*, and would have acquitted both the wall and the dog.

We feel it is worth while drawing attention to the probable fate of these "departed" if the original idea had held of the deodands being devoted to *missa defunctorum*. Take two cases: Poor Agnes Whatrot of Great Abington, aged 90, has not even $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* to her credit, in spite of her years and the fact that she still laboured. In contrast would be the plutocrat in prayers, the inhabitant of Clopton with £13. 6*s.* 8*d.* to his credit.

We know that in later times the tendency was to limit the deodand to the actual instrument. In the matter of carts it was soon recognised that the cart was only forfeit if moving: yet the child at Boro' Green is playing with the jacked-up wheel and a deodand of the whole cart is secured. At Soham, the punt only was the offender, but pole, boat and hay make the deodand of 2*s.* 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* Were all cases consistent we should assume that the later times modified the connotation of a deodand on lines of general policy, but at Caxton the deodand is the half carcase of salted beef which seems quite innocent. And at Hinxton we would like to hear the argument for the cord being deodand. Finally we instance Longstanton. The tempest broke the tree, the tree broke the roof, the roof broke the man and woman at prayers: and they concluded that the stones which fell on this pair were deodand.

It is unexpected that in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries weapons used in brawls should be regarded as deodands for the incident is more allied to murder than homicide. Yet so it was at Horningsey, Guilden Morden, Dry Drayton and elsewhere.

The case of Richard de Harcourt of Royston is peculiar. His horse which had become forfeited as a deodand is returned "by the King's especial grace," yet he is to answer for its price at the next Assizes.

Finally we notice the incident at Knapwell. It seems a kind of extension of the principle of frithborh, for the village is held responsible for the fate of Emma. As the club which smashed her head and the knife that cut her throat are wanting, the village must either produce such a club and knife (a pretty gruesome idea) or pay their prices of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ and $1\frac{1}{2}d.$

SOURCES

1. The Eyre Rolls for Cambs. for the years 1260-1299. All cases of sanctuary mentioned in these Rolls are here given. Reference = A.R. 82, 85, 86, 96. We think that all cases of sanctuary in Cambs. between the years 1240 and 1299 are included in these Rolls.

2. The Coroners' Rolls. These exist only for the years 1334-1369 and 1377-1383. There are about 100 membranes, some consisting of several skins. These have only been abstracted that one entry can be given for each village. Reference = C.R. 17 to 24.

3. Gaol Delivery Rolls. Sometimes Coroners' Inquests are pinned into these Rolls, but they are difficult to search.

4. A few notes from Patent and Close Calendars.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF CASES OF SANCTUARY AND OF DEODANDS in Cambridgeshire Villages 1260-1380

[A.R. = Assize Roll: C.R. = Coroners' Roll.]

GREAT ABINGTON. 1356. Feast of Assumption. Agnes Whatrot of G.A. aged 90 years, lying at night in bed in the solar with a candle on an iron in the wall, the candle fell from the iron on to some straw, and on account of the labour she had had during the day she did not perceive it, and the house was burnt down and she died. (The candle having been burnt up, it is not valued as a deodand.) (C.R. 18.)

LITTLE ABINGTON. 1272. John, son of John le Pannier, killed Richard Persone with a knife (*knipolo*) price 1*d.* in L.A. and fled. Judgment of murder on the village, since it did not join with the hundred. (A.R. 85.)

ABINGTON PIGOTS. 1285. William Bodinoh killed William, son of Roger the Chaplain, in A.P., placed himself in the church, and abjured the realm before the Coroner. Chattels = 68*s.*; Free land, £5 yearly. (A.R. 86.)

1287. Four strangers killed Henry le Swires in the fields of Guilden Morden; fled to Abington church and abjured the realm. No chattels. (A.R. 82.)

ANGLESEY. 1287. Thomas de Warewere, William of Westlee, Amicia of Bottisham and John of Great Gravele, escaped from Cambridge Castle in the time of Hugh de Babington, and took refuge in the church of A.: acknowledged that they were thieves and abjured the realm. The goods of Amicia worth 3*d.*: the others had nothing. (A.R. 96.)

1299. Walter de Berle, in prison at Bottisham for theft; escaped to the church and abjured the realm. No chattels.

Henry de Eynesbury in the same church; abjured the realm for theft. Chattels 1*s.* 6*d.* (A.R. 96.)

ARRINGTON. 1299. Hugh de Botolfston (Boston) killed Sarah his wife in Arrynton and immediately fled to the church, where he abjured the realm. Chattels 2*s.* 8*d.* (A.R. 96.)

ASHLEY. 1260. A man called Henry of Essex robbed the church of A. of wax; he was arrested but escaped; was afterwards arrested and hanged at Redeswell in Essex. (A.R. 82.)

BABRAHAM. 1272. Gunnora, daughter of Alice Unwyne of B., aged 11, went to wash a chemise (*camisam*), valued a halfpenny, in the water called Wythepitcheburn about the ninth hour; fell in the river and was drowned. (C.R. 18.)

BALSHAM. Easter Sunday 1341. Nicholas de Babbicary took refuge in the parish church, acknowledged that he was a thief before the coroner, and abjured the realm on the following Sunday. The port of Berewic was assigned to him. He had stolen two horses at Colchester and sold them to the servant of Richard Kelshall at Harlton for 11*s.* 8*d.* His goods were an old tunic and cape, 3*d.* (C.R. 18.)

1298. Various strangers came armed to the house of Alice Bertelot in B. with a bag of stolen clothes; took, against her will, bread and other victuals and would not pay. She sent for the bailiff, Edward Bertelot, who called several parishioners to help him. The strangers tried to make to the church for sanctuary, but were headed off. Arrow shooting took place and one of the strangers, Leon Attewoode of Kidderminster, was killed. He had no chattels, being a wanderer. (A.R. 96.)

BARRINGTON. 1383, May 3rd, Saturday. John Burwell of the Co. of York, fled to the parish church and kept there until the following Monday, when he acknowledged before the coroner that he had murdered two men on February 2nd preceding, and abjured the realm. His chattels were a sword and staff worth 20d., a dagger 4d., and a belt 20d., which the Master of Michael House had. He also had a white horse with saddle and bridle worth £5 on which he came from Cambridge to Barrington, and on which John Baron of Toft followed two of Burwell's companions to Fowlmere. (See *East Anglian*, vol. XII, p. 247.) (C.R. 24.)

BARTON. 1356. John Cowhale of Wood Dalling, Norfolk, took sanctuary in the parish church and acknowledged that he had stolen from Richard Foule of Cambridge one pair of amber beads, a silver crucifix, 2 silver and 2 bronze rings, and a silver gilt buckle worth half a mark; also from the rectory of Caldecote near Baldock a belt of green silk with silver trappings, one pair of knives, and two doublets of velvet with trappings valued at 4s. He abjured the realm and the port of Dover was fixed for his departure. (C.R. 18.)

1299. Nicholas the Messor of Cambridge, being in fear of arrest, placed himself in the church of Barton, acknowledged that he was a thief and abjured the realm. His chattels 4d. (A.R. 96.)

BARWAY. 1272. Simon de Chipenham killed William de Bentesden in Bereway with a knife (*knipolo*) and fled to the church there. He abjured the realm before the coroner. (A.R. 95.)

BASSINGBOURN. 1272. Thomas Smith of London, and John, his associate, took sanctuary in the parish church, acknowledged themselves thieves and abjured the realm. (A.R. 85.)

1343. Alexander Evere of Shefford took sanctuary in the parish church on Tuesday after St Augustine (May 5th) and stayed there until the Monday before St Barnabas (June 11th) when the coroner came. He was taken to the steps of the churchyard (*ad scalam cimiterii*) and there abjured the realm. The port of Dover assigned to him for his departure. (C.R. 18.)

1350. *Deodand*, a whytel causing a murder 1s. 2d.

1351. William Bachelor feloniously killed Sabrina Newman by malice aforethought, by strangling her with a handkerchief (*keverche*), price 1d. William had fled. (C.R. 18.)

BOROUGH GREEN. 1285. Guy de Burgh raised his cart axle on the block of wood, in order to grease the wheels, and went away. His daughter, Dionista, aged 5, came along, played with the wheel and the cart fell on her and killed her. Cart valued as a *deodand* at 2s. (A.R. 86.)

BOTTISHAM. 1363. Saturday 13th Sept. A man fled to Bottisham church and kept there until the following Sunday week, when the coroner came, before whom he abjured the realm at the churchyard gate and acknowledged that he had stolen a gray horse in Hinxton field on Sept. 4th. The port of Dover assigned to him. His goods consisted of a sword and a pair of spurs worth 10d. which were in the hands of the Duke of Clarence (Honor of Clare). (C.R. 21.)

BOURN. 1260. Richard Miller of Cumberton killed William Valentine in Comberton mill, fled to B. church and abjured. His chattels 3s. 6d. (A.R. 82.)

1272. William the Gardiner of Wyllinghame placed himself in the church of Bromme, acknowledged that he had stolen clothes and money at Wyllinghame and abjured the realm. And as it is witnessed that no Coroner came to that abjuration (*nullus coronator venit ad abjuratiorem illam fecisse*), judgment, no abjuration, and William is outlawed. (A.R. 85.)

1285. Thomas de Latford killed Richard de Gransden at Bourn and was arrested by the Constable. He escaped and fled to the church, where he abjured the realm. His goods worth 1s. (A.R. 86.)

BOXWORTH. 1348. A girl accidentally killed by a horse valued as a deodand at 10s. (C.R. 18.)

1359. William the Clerk drove his cart into Boxworth field with a load of dung and when he was returning he wished to ride on the cart. But in getting up his leg got fixed between the cart and the horse and he fell backwards, and so the horse in the cart dragged for a long time and for a great space in the fields and all the time one of the horses kicked William with its hind legs, and so he died. The price of the cart with horse and harness 13s. 4d. (C.R. 18.)

BRINKLEY. 1272. Matilda daughter of Ralph de Stuteville of B. was scalded in a pan full of boiling water and died on the 2nd day, and the vill concealed the price of that deodand. (A.R. 85.)

1285. Henry Waleys fled to the parish church of B., acknowledged that he was a thief and abjured the realm. He had no goods being a stranger. (A.R. 86.)

BURWELL. 1272. Agnes, wife of Henry Silverlak, was found dead near Borewell Mill. Her husband killed her in the twilight (*in crepusculo noctis*) and then placed himself in the parish church and abjured the realm. Chattels 3s. (A.R. 85.)

CALDICOT. 1285. Robert de Stakedene, crushed to death by a cart valued as a deodand at 2 marks. (A.R. 86.)

CAMBRIDGE. 1307. William de Wychem and John de Pyncote, imprisoned in Cambridge Castle for felony, escaped and fled to St Giles church, whereupon Robert de Sutton, undersheriff, and others, took them by force from the church back to the prison. The Bishop of Ely complained of prejudice and injury to the liberty of the church, and the King ordered the men to be put back into the church, provided that William and John were not public enemies of the King and realm. (Close Roll.)

CARLTON. 1285. John Mery killed William the Raw in the Hall of the Prior of Lewes in Carlton. He was captured before he reached the church, taken to Cambridge Castle and hanged. (A.R. 86.)

CASTLE CAMPS. 1285. Robert the Witegrom of Olmstead was cleaning the wind-mill sails, came too near, was hit on the head and died. Price of sails 3s. (A.R. 86.)

1334. Jan. 25. Lucy, daughter of Norman the Miller, of Great Camps, lay in her cradle before the fire when a hen came into the house and scattered the fire so that half Lucy's legs were burnt (*usque in dimidias tibias*). Hen valued as a deodand $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (C.R. 17.)

1337. John Pottere was in the highway near the meadow of John de Sauston (Westhoe) driving a cart containing two pair of wheels when he stumbled and fell and one of the wheels went over his head and squashed it, so that he died. The wheel that squashed him was worth 8d., the other 2s., the horse 2s. 4d. (C.R. 18.)

CAXTON. 1272. Geoffrey de Hoistone placed himself in Caxton Church, acknowledged theft and abjured the realm. (A.R. 85.)

1348. John son of Richard Joneson of Eltisle stole from the house of Robert Prestesson of Croxton two belts, a buckle, two knives, a cap and a handkerchief, worth 21d., and fled to the parish church of Caxton. He abjured the realm before the Coroner: the port of Dover assigned to him. (C.R. 18.)

1349, July 25. A carrier fell from his cart in Caxton and was killed. On the cart was half a carcase of salted beef, valued as a deodand at 2s. 1d. (C.R. 18.)

CHESTERTON. 1272. Roger de Aketon killed Nicholas de Chesterton in Chesterton, took sanctuary in St Clements Church, Cambridge, and abjured the realm. Chattels 5s.

1281. Thomas de Gerneme and Richard de Buckenham, approvers, John the gurdler and Agnes of Shefford, were together in prison in Cambridge Castle in the time of Thomas Belhus. They killed William de Lacy, servant of the gaoler, and

broke out of the prison. John and Agnes took sanctuary in Chesterton Church and abjured the realm. The two approvers escaped. No chattels. (A.R. 96.)

1289. John Howeline and Alan, son of Walter of Histon, imprisoned in Cambridge Castle in the time of Hugh de Babinton, escaped to Chesterton church and abjured the realm.

1299. Eva de Badburgham, for fear of arrest, fled to the same church and abjured the realm for theft. (A.R. 96.)

1346. Robert Day of Little Chesterford fled to Chesterton church, acknowledged that he aided and abetted in a murder at Chesterton, and abjured the realm; port of Bristowe assigned. (They murdered Thomas le Banns of Kingston and buried him in the pigstye of the Prior of Barnwell in C.) His chattels were a chest 3*d.* and a chalon 3*d.* (A.R. 18.)

1380. On Saturday before Ladyday John Styward of Halsted fled to Chesterton Church. On Monday after Palm Sunday the coroner came, before whom he confessed that on Nov. 18th on the highway between Huntington and Papworth he stole 3 horses worth 30*s.* He abjured: port of Dover given him: no chattels. (C.R. 24.)

CHEVELEY. 1299. John, son of William of Balsham, placed himself in Chevele church and abjured the realm for theft. Chattels 11*d.*, a stranger. (A.R. 96.)

1403. Pardon out of reverence to Good Friday last to John Porter, *alias* Cardwainer, who on Monday, July 22nd 1339, fled to Cheveley church and, on the Sunday following, before John Beverche, the coroner, acknowledged that he had stolen at Kirtling, Walter Mansel's black horse worth 8*s.* and William Smith's grey horse worth 9*s.*; and at Weston Thomas Dever's black horse 11*s.* He abjured the realm. (Patent Roll.)

CHILDERLEY. 1356. The Thursday before St Nicholas, John Bond of C. when riding on an old horse, worth 3*s.* 4*d.*, in the fields, fell off and broke his neck. (C.R. 18.)

CHIPPENHAM. 1299. Robert and John, tailors of C., placed themselves in the church there for theft, and abjured the realm. (A.R. 96.)

1368. On the Wednesday after St Laurence, John, son of Henry the Cobler of London, fled to the church of St John of Jerusalem at C. and close watch was kept on him there. The coroner, Thomas Torel, arrived on the Friday when John acknowledged that he stole from John Westlawe of Fordham a cloak, 2 sheets and a small platter worth all together 5*s.* He abjured; the port of Dover being given. He had no chattels. (C.R. 21.)

1515-18. Between these dates a man of Bury St Edmunds sold 10½ quarters of malt and took the money. He did not deliver the goods, but fled to the sanctuary town of C. (*Early Chancery Proceedings*, 406/59.)

CLOPTON. 1352. Sunday after St Mark the Evangelist, William le Graunt of C. fled to the parish church of C. and stayed there until the Thursday following, when he acknowledged before the coroner that he broke into the Grange of the Rector of C. by night, and stole 3 bushels of wheat price 2*s.* 8*d.* in Easter week. He abjured the realm; the port of Orwell assigned to him. (C.R. 18.)

1357. A chariot and six horses which killed a man in C. valued as a deodand at £13. 6*s.* 8*d.* (C.R. 18.)

1366. A cart ladder valued at 12*d.* and a horse at 4*s.* as deodands. (C.R. 18.)

COMBERTON. 1285. Ralph Mervillus of C. struck Hugh de Foldington with a *tribula* (? catapult) so that he died on the 5th day. Ralph took sanctuary in the parish church and abjured the realm. Chattels 1*s.* (A.R. 86.)

CONINGTON. 1272. Simon Morte placed himself in the church of Coniketorme, acknowledged himself to be a thief and abjured the realm. No chattels, a stranger. (A.R. 85.)

COTON. 1285. William de Holland fled to the church of Cotes, acknowledged that he was a thief and abjured the realm. He had no chattels, being a vagabond. (A.R. 86.)

COTTENHAM. 1285. A certain contention arose between William Walerand and Master Hugh de Scantford, concerning the church of C. Master Hugh placed Thomas Avenechuld and others in charge of the church. These were attacked one night by Simon Putteste and others from the Hall (perhaps Walerand's men). Thomas Avenechuld was killed and there the matter is left. (A.R. 85.)

1379. On Sunday after St James an affray arose at C. between the servants of Sir William de Wyndesor and the men of C. Hearing of which, Sir William's bailiff in Rampton, John Andrew, and others came to C. to inquire about the fray. High words took place and one of Andrew's men named William Crane, hit John Sibeley of C. on the head with a poleaxe price 4*d*. He died on the Sunday before St Bartholomew. (C.R. 24.)

CROXTON. 1260. A man killed in a quarrel. Constable accused of aiding and abetting. Deodand.

1344. Unknown robbers came to the fold of John de Rathford of C. to steal sheep; Stephen the hopper was there and raised a hue and cry; whereupon the robbers killed Stephen with a dagger price 2*d*. and stole his woollen clothes worth 8*d*. (C.R. 18.)

CROYDON. 1382. On Monday before St Barnabas last year, Robert son of Thomas Warde of C., aged five years, wandered into the garden of John Walter in Crauden and came near the gate; the child moved the gate and it fell on him, knocking him to the ground, cutting his head open in two wounds, and from these wounds he languished until the morning of the Saturday SS. Peter & Paul this year. The price of the gate was 4*d*. (C.R. 24.)

DRY DRAYTON. 1269. Henry de Gryseby for the theft in Cumberton fled to D.D. church and abjured. (A.R. 82.)

1347. Hugh of Pendoneye, thrasher, intervening in a quarrel between man and wife, had his arm cut through and died. The knife valued as deodand at 1*d*. (See *East Anglian*, vol. XIII, p. 187.) (C.R. 18.)

DULLINGHAM. 1350. Two unknown men captured two other men unknown on Dullingham heath and took them to the sheep-fold of Richard Matefry of D., robbed them of a horse and other things worth 20*s*., bound them and took them to a place on Stetchworth heath called Burghenden and killed them with a sword and knife priced 2*s*. (C.R. 18.)

DUXFORD. 1260. John de Hasing placed himself in the church of the Hospital on the bridge at D., and abjured the realm. (A.R. 82.)

1334. On the Saturday before St James the Apostle, William de Burgh under-bailiff of the hundred of Whittlesford was proceeding on the highroad to make a distraint on William Lacey at Duxford for a debt owing to the King, when he met Lacy. They had angry words together and then Lacy killed the bailiff with a knife, priced 2*d*., striking him in the breast. Lacy had fled. He had in D. 20 acres of corn, and goods to the value of 50*s*. (C.R. 17.)

1348. Robert the Carpenter came unto the yard of the Priory of the Hospital of St John to take down an old house. As he was standing on the old building, on the "Overweye" (perhaps over the gate) moving the eaves (*severundas*), six of the eaves fell on him, knocked him down and killed him. Price of the eaves 6*d*. (C.R. 17.)

EAST HATLEY. 1367. Two from Potton quarrelled in E.H. and one of them was killed with a spade (*vanga*) and club price 2*d*. (C.R. 18.)

1379. On the Wednesday before St Gregory, March 12th 3 Richard II John de Topclyve son of Adam de Topclyve of the County of York, fled to the church of E.H. The coroner came on the following Sunday, when acknowledged that on

the Sunday before Pentecost last he had killed a man in Richmondshire. He abjured the realm, the port of Dover being assigned to him. (*Coram Rege Roll 491 Rex 2(d).*)

ELTISLEY. 1272. Roger de Welshe placed himself in the church of Helshel (Longstow Hundred), acknowledged that he had stolen clothes and abjured the realm. No chattels, a stranger. (A.R. 85.)

GREAT EVERSDEEN. 1285. John, son of Agnes Kerdyf, insulted John Frinor in his house in G.E. and since he was the constable of the village for keeping the peace he caused the said John, son of Agnes to abjure that village. In so doing he assumed the office of coroner. He was arrested and removed in custody. (A.R. 86.)

1382. John, son of John Caperone, aged 12 years, was in the manor of Edmund Walshingham alone in G.E. about the hour of vespers on the Sunday before Easter. He tried to raise the drawbridge, but the windlass (*wyndas*) threw him into the Mothe (*moat*) and he was drowned. Price of windlass 4*d.* (C.R. 21.)

FEN DITTON. 1330. On St Margaret's day Henry Scot of Emplingham came from Walden market and when about the 9th hour he was opposite the house of William Nichfield near the parish church, he heard quarrelling between Nichfield and his (Henry's) wife. Whereupon he hit William on the head with a club price ½*d.* William died and Henry fled. (C.R. 17.)

1346. Thomas Plomer fled to the parish church there; acknowledged that he had committed a murder at Barnwell and abjured the realm. The port of Orwell assigned. His chattels, a coat 3*d.*, a belt with pouch and dagger 6*d.* (C.R. 18.)

FEN DRAYTON. 1260. Henry the miller of Stanton and Robert the miller of Newells killed William the miller of Shepreth in Cumberton; Henry took refuge in F.D. church and abjured the realm. His chattels 12*d.*; Robert was taken and afterwards hanged at Cambridge. (A.R. 82.)

1272. Two strangers placed themselves in the church there, acknowledged theft and abjured the realm. Chattels 19*s.*

1299. Ralph Tony of Hormede placed himself in the same church, acknowledged that he had murdered Waller the Tailor of Cambridge and abjured the realm.

Alice de Brakele in fear of arrest placed herself in the church of F.D., acknowledged theft and abjured. Chattels none. (A.R. 96.)

FORDHAM. 1260. John Auger fled to Fordham church and abjured the realm for theft. (A.R. 82.)

1272. Alexander de Hay placed himself in the church there for theft of sheep and other things and abjured the realm. Chattels 5*s.* (A.R. 85.)

1299. Alan, son of Elye of Frekenham, placed himself in the church of F., acknowledged that he was a thief and abjured the realm. The Coroner, Walter, son of Robert, appointed the port of Dover for his departure. No chattels. (A.R. 96.)

1337. On Tuesday before St Thomas the Martyr, Thomas of Folsham fled to the church of St Mary, and kept there until the Friday before St Margaret, when the coroner came. Before whom he confessed that on the Friday before St John the Baptist he robbed an unknown man on Thriplow Heath of two courtepys and two capes, price 5*s.* 6*d.* He abjured the realm at the church-yard gate. Chattels in Snailwell, a sheet 5*d.*, a coat 8*d.*; in Fordham, a pair of boots 6*d.* (C.R. 17.)

1337. A man took sanctuary in the church of St Mary there, acknowledged that he was a thief and abjured the realm. The port of Yaremouth assigned. (C.R. 17.)

FOWLMERE. 1260. Roger de Stowe and Peter his brother with Gilbert de Marton their servant, came to the house of Thomas, son of Siluri, in Fulmer, having been sent by Helewis their mother. In that house they killed Peter Stonhard and fled to the church of Fulmer, where they abjured the realm before the coroner. Chattels: Roger, 16*s.*; Peter, 41*s.* 3*d.* Helewis had run away; she is reported to be dead. Afterwards comes Peter de Stowe and profers a charter by which the King, at the

instance of Garsie Martin, knight of royal castle, pardons Peter and Roger. (A.R. 82.)

1272. Geoffrey le Suwr of Saundon placed himself in the parish church of Fulmer and abjured the realm before the coroner. He had no goods being a stranger. (A.R. 85.)

FOXTON. 1346. Henry Denny, standing on a ladder which stood against a stack of dredge corn in the yard of the Rector of Foxton, tried to move the ladder and it fell to the ground, bringing Henry with it, and bursting his body so that he died. The ladder was valued as a deodand at 3*d*. (C.R. 18.)

1377. Absolution of William Swytle, William Pullen and others of Foxton, who had violently dragged out of the church of F. a stranger who had taken refuge there as a sanctuary. (*Reg. Bp. Arundel*, Fo. 22.)

FULBOURN. 1260. Henry Swanage, arrested in F. on suspicion of theft, escaped to the church of St Ciri, acknowledged homicide and abjured the realm. (A.R. 82.)

1279. William, son of Gilbert, at the church of F. was arrested for theft and taken to Cambridge Castle in the name of William Roynngg, sheriff; escaped to the church of the Carmelites and abjured the realm. His chattels 9*s*. (A.R. 86.)

1285. Alan le Leche and two women "whose names we do not know" were arrested in F. on suspicion, but escaped to the church where they acknowledged themselves to be thieves and abjured the realm. (A.R. 86.)

GAMLINGAY. 1260. Henry de Shepreth, bailiff of the hundred of Longstowe, arrested Simon Goddalle on suspicion of theft, but he escaped to the church and kept himself there and Henry is fined for the escape. Afterwards he left the church of his own freewill, and came into Henry's hands again. (A.R. 82.)

1260. Henry Norys took sanctuary in G. church and abjured the realm. (A.R. 82.)

1342. Robert King of Southo, took sanctuary in the parish church, acknowledged that he murdered a man in the park of Southo and abjured the realm. Portsmouth his port of embarkation. (C.R. 18.)

GILDEN MORDEN. 1348. William Lovell, lord of a manor in that village, had high words with his steward John Leward in his hall on May 6th, and when John turned to go away, threw a knife which hit him in the back. Of this wound he died on May 26. William had fled (probably to buy a pardon in London). The sheriff seized all his lands; the knife was valued at 3*d*. and adjudged as a deodand. (C.R. 24.)

GIRTON. 1353. John Pyngel, aged one year, was lying in his bed sleeping in Girton, when a hen, price 2*d*., came into the house and scratched. It scattered the ashes on the hearth and set fire to some straw which burnt John so that he died. (C.R. 18.)

GRANTCHESTER. 1299. John Lewyn of G. placed himself in the parish church, acknowledged himself to be a thief and abjured the realm. No chattels. Henry Scot for the same reason took sanctuary and abjured. His chattels, 12*d*. (A.R. 96.)

1343. John le Sward of Gaunt in Flanders, murdered another Fleming at Cambridge with a knife worth 2*d*., and fled to the parish church, where he abjured the realm. The port of Sandwich given. (C.R. 18.)

GRAVELEY. 1272. Richard Eocfs escaped from prison in Tollesland, fled to G. church and abjured the realm. His chattels 3*d*. (A.R. 85.)

HARDWICK. 1299. Roger le Wallere of Dokesworth being in fear of arrest fled to Hardweyk church, acknowledged that he was a thief and abjured the realm. His chattels 11*d*. (A.R. 96.)

HARLTON. 1299. Roger Byshop of Harlton, in fear of arrest, placed himself in Harleton church, acknowledged and abjured. Chattels. (A.R. 96.)

HARSTON. 1329. On Thursday in Pentecost, Thomas Heche was driving a cart in Harston moor full of clay, and drawn by three mares. He beat them with a long stick, and they pranced about. At that spot Alice Lucas, aged three years, was play-

ing by the road-side, and she was drawn under the wheels and killed. Price of the cart 4*s.*; of the mares 10*s.*

1367. Joan, daughter of Nicholas Herdun, aged 20 days, lay in her cradle in her father's house, when a dog ran in and overturned a brass pan of hot water which scalded her to death. Price of the pan 2*d.* (C.R. 18.)

HASLINGFIELD. 1353. Roger of the stable of Colchester, imprisoned in Cambridge Castle for theft of a bay horse worth 29*s.*, escaped therefrom, fled to the church of H. and abjured the realm. The port of Sandwich given. His chattels, a pair of boots 20*d.* (? barefoot to Sandwich.) (C.R. 18.)

HAUXTON. 1356. William Freman of Arden for theft committed at Shelford fled to H. church and abjured the realm by the port of Sandwich. His chattels, a belt with pouch, a basilard, a cape 3*s.* and a vella 2*s.* (C.R. 18.)

HILDERSHAM. 1285. Luke, the story teller, shot William Pech with an arrow to the heart, so that he died immediately. He fled and the village was fined for letting him escape. (A.R. 86.)

HINTON. 1272. Hugh Hasel and Hugh Little killed Thomas Cole in (Cherry) Hinton field and fled to the church there and abjured the realm. (A.R. 85.)

HINTON. 1347. On Sept 8th John Phillipson stood on a cart full of corn, having a cord in his hand price 2*d.*, with which he was binding the cart. And a certain giddiness (*vanitas*) took him in the head, and he fell to the ground and died. (C.R. 18.)

HISTON. 1299. Roger le Gray of H. broke into the house of Henry Cloche in Impington and fled immediately to H. church and abjured. No chattels, as he was a stranger. (A.R. 96.)

HORNINGSY. 1328. Friday after St Mark, John Michelson, a servant of Sir William le Zouche at Eyehall about supper time was maliciously attacked by another servant in Chaler's mead in H. with a polehach, price 6*d.*, and slain. (C.R. 18.)

1337. Walter of Bumpsted, miller, fought Thomas of Swaffham, miller, between St Edmunds Bury and Kennet. Thomas came to Horningsey and died; the club which killed him valued at 1*d.*

HORSEHEATH. 1260. Guy of Borough and Ralph Weaver of Withersfield killed Robert le Broede at the house of Hugh de Northo in Shutehamps, and took sanctuary in Horseyec hurch. Afterwards they escaped from that church; therefore judgment on the whole vill. (A.R. 82.)

HOWES. (Girton parish) 1272. John of Hechel placed himself in the church of H acknowledged that he was a thief and abjured the realm. No goods. (A.R. 85.)

ICKLETON. 1260. Alice Gurneys and Margaret de Horsey stole clothes at Horsethe, and were arrested and imprisoned at Ickleton. They escaped from prison, Margaret getting clear away, but Alice took sanctuary in the church and abjured. (A.R. 82.)

1337. Saturday after St Augustine, Thomas, son of Andrew the Cobler of Harlow aged 2½ years, stood in the common way in I. holding in his right hand a plate on which was a sparrow (*passer*). The sparrow flew into a pond near, and Thomas tried to catch it but fell in and was drowned; the price of the sparrow nothing. (Perhaps the plate was meant to form part of the deodand and then forgotten.) (C.R. 17.)

ISLEHAM. 1260. Amice, daughter of Florence, stole clothes from the house of Gilbert de Estere, was arrested and put into the prison of Walter de Dunsterville a minor in the Queen's ward but she escaped to I. church and abjured the realm. Judgment on Bro. William de Tarenti for the escape. (Clerks from Provence and elsewhere in the south, as is well known, swarmed in the Provencal Queen's court.) (A.R. 82.)

1272. Thomas of Esho placed himself in the church of I., confessed to many robberies and abjured the realm before the Coroner. He had no chattels but land of which the yearly exits were 18*s.* (A.R. 85.)

KENNET. 1338. Peter, son of William Franklin, was walking in the public way in K. called Houndswell, carrying a pot of beer, when Elias Bateman's dog bit him in the leg. Peter pulled a stone out of the wall to throw at the dog when some of the wall fell on his head, cut it open, and knocked him down, whereupon the dog bit him again, "and from that bite he received his death." But he lingered until the Monday after St Margaret (July 20th) in the morning. The dog was worth $\frac{1}{2}d$. but Elias had killed it. (C.R. 17.)

KINGSTON. 1380. William Waleys, aged 50 and more, was riding in a cart in a place called Danes furlong in K. gathering up his peas. In turning himself on the ladder he fell on the ladder pin and hurt himself so that he died in three days. Price of ladder 2d. (C.R. 24.)

KIRTLING. 1369. Florence Prat, about the third hour, went to fill a pot with water from a pond called Brachet ditch, fell in and was drowned. Price of pot $\frac{1}{2}d$. (C.R. 21.)

KNAPWELL. 1342. On June 24th, Emma la Walsham was led by robbers unknown into K. field near St Nedestrete, who robbed her of her clothes, knocked her on the head with a club, price $\frac{1}{2}d$. and cut her throat with a knife, price $1\frac{1}{2}d$. The robbers have fled and K. is charged with the arms or the cost thereof. (C.R. 18.)

KNEESWORTH. 1260. Robert of Turvey fled to K. church, acknowledged theft and abjured. (A.R. 85.)

1272. William North and Alice his wife placed themselves in the church of K., acknowledged themselves to be thieves and abjured the realm. Their chattels are worth 2s. for which the sheriff will answer. They were strangers and not in the tithing. And 12 jurors did not present the chattels; therefore they are fined. (A.R. 85.)

1285. Henry Cole of K. set fire to the house of Walter the clerk in K.; to which fire came Alice Pekhorse to aid in putting it out. Part of the house fell on her and killed her. Cole fled to the church of K. and abjured the realm. His chattels 15s.

1378. Thomas Pylat of K. was cleaning out a ditch in his garden on Saturday after Michaelmas when he fell on his spade, which entered his fundament and tore it, from which hurt he died on All Saints' Day. The price of the spade was 2d. (C.R. 24.)

LANDBEACH. 1362. Matilda, wife of John Frennshe, aged 40, was found dead in her house. The jury stated that John and his wife had led a quarrelsome life for a long time. On the day before she died he had occasion to chastise her but she seized a club and threatened him with it. John drew his knife in self-defence, but Matilda followed him to where he could not escape her, and she seized the knife and dared him to take it from her. Then in the struggle for the knife Matilda rushed upon it. It entered the left side of her belly and she died the next day. John had fled; his chattels were two cows and one little pig 20s., 2 oxen 8s., 2 qrs. of barley 9s., 3 bus. meslin 2s., two brass pans and one brass pot 4d., clothes 40d. (C.R. 18.)

LINTON. 1285. Thomas son of Robert the heyward of Coniston, Suffolk, placed himself in L. church, acknowledged that he was a thief and abjured the realm. His chattels one mark. It was testified by the Coroners' Rolls that John Kenryth, John son of Edward, Simon and Robert le Smy, all of L. took Thomas out of the church by force, and carried him to the prison of William de Say in L. and kept him there for three days. Then when the ecclesiastical sentence had been pronounced against them, they took him back again to the church. (A.R. 86.)

LITLINGTON. 1272. Alan, son of William de Langley and Agnes Strawkepere of St Edmunds placed themselves in L. church, acknowledged that they were thieves and abjured the realm. Nothing is known of their chattels or tithing as they were strangers. (A.R. 85.)

1380. Two servants of William de Notton quarrelled at Gardiner's croft end in Bassingbourn field, on a Sunday in harvest time, and one of them was wounded in

the head with a sword. He went to his home in L. and died on Wednesday. Price of the sword 6*d.* (C.R. 24.)

LOLWORTH. 1285. Hugh, son of Richard of Waterbeach placed himself in the church of L., acknowledged that he was a thief and abjured the realm. (A.R. 86.)

1353. Whilst playing in his house at L. a boy, aged two, fell backwards into a pan of fermenting ale, and hurt himself so that he died in six days. Price of pan and ale 2*d.* (this was October ale). (C.R. 18.)

LONGSTANTON. 1260. A stranger broke into the home close (*forarium*) of Magister Robert parson of Stanton; then placed himself in the church for sanctuary, but escaped. Judgment on the vill for that escape. (A.R. 82.)

1272. John Bussat quarrelled with Thomas Caundel in the village of Stanton and killed him. He took sanctuary in the church and William his father for the love of him took sanctuary as a thief also, and both abjured the realm. They had chattels worth half a mark and land worth 16*s.* a year. (A.R. 82.)—*See illustration.*

1285. Robert son of Valentine killed William Prat in L. fields and fled to the church, where he abjured the realm. Chattels 2*s.* John de Colchester also abjured in the same church for theft. (A.R. 86.)

1299. Richard Gilberd and Robert his brother and William Gilberd quarrelled in Stanton and William was so beaten that he died on the third day, whereupon Richard and Robert together with Henry and John their brothers, took sanctuary in All Saints church. Richard (chattels 5*s.*) and Robert (chattels none) abjured the realm. Henry and John were in no way suspected and they afterwards returned to their homes in the Kings peace, but their chattels, to value of 16*s.* 8*d.*, were confiscated for flight. (A.R. 96.)

1361. During a tempest a tree, price 3*d.*, fell on the church of All Saints, broke in the roof and killed a man and woman at prayer there. The stones which fell on them valued as a deodand at 6*d.* (See *East Anglian*, vol. VI, p. 105.) (C.R. 18.)

LONGSTOW. 1272. Martin Freeman took William Shepherd and imprisoned him in his own prison, but afterwards allowed him to go home. William however fearing arrest placed himself in L. church. He was acquitted of any felony. (A.R. 85.)

1285. Robert, son of Maurice of Kensworth, Herts., and two men of Creyngham, Lincs., took sanctuary for theft in L. church and abjured the realm. Chattels 2*s.* (A.R. 86.)

1381. On July 7th John, son of Thomas the lord of Stow, aged 18, at nine o'clock in the evening entered the close of the rector to pick cherries from a tree which hung over the pond on the east side of the great moat round the Hall. The bough broke: he fell into the water and was drowned. Price of the bough nothing. (C.R. 24.)

MALTON. 1260. Agnes of Newcastle fled to Malketon to acknowledge her theft and abjure the realm; her chattels 4*d.* The village amerced for not arresting her before she reached the church. (A.R. 82.)

1345. On Sunday, March 12th, Robert de Teversham fled to Malketon church and kept there until the following Sunday, when the coroner arrived and asked him why he kept himself in the church. Robert answered that certain men followed him wishing to kill him, and for fear of them he fled to the church to save his life. He was asked if he wished to return to the King's peace and he said "Yes" and at once he came out of the church gate free and was put by the coroner into the charge of Nicholas Anketyng constable of Malketon and others. A jury was summoned and it was found that nothing ill was known of Robert, so he goes quit. (C.R. 18.)

MELBOURN. 1299. William the cooper for fear lest he should be arrested, placed himself in Meldebour church, acknowledged that he was a thief and abjured the realm before the coroner. His chattels 6*d.*, for which the sheriff will answer. He was in the tithing of John Cachwyne of Meldreth, who is fined. (A.R. 18.)

1346. It happened at Meldebour on Tuesday after the feast of St Martin (Nov. 11th) that John, son of John Coke of Hauxton, fled to the church of Meldebour and

kept there until Edmund de Onyng the coroner arrived on the Tuesday after St Katherine (Nov. 25th) and inquired why he kept in that church. John said because he was a robber and had stolen six sheep value 7s. in Shepreth field on St Martin's day last; therefore he says he wishes to abjure the realm of England. Whereupon he was led to the churchyard gate (*scalam ecclesiae*) and abjured the realm, the port of Dover being assigned to him. His goods consisting of canvas, linen, straw and faggots in Shepreth were valued at 20d. (See *East Anglian*, vol. XIII, p. 169.)

MELDRETH. 1272. Agnes, wife of Richard Litlington and Christina her daughter placed themselves in the church of Merle and acknowledged themselves to be thieves and to have murdered Walter the husband (*virum*) of Agnes. They abjured the realm: their chattels 2s. (A.R. 85.)

1272. John Long who was indicted before the Justice Itinerant, came from the Prior of Ware's part of the village of Merle. He had been arrested, but escaped from prison, placed himself in the church and abjured the realm. (A.R. 85.)

MILTON. 1347. Geoffrey Pemua found his maid (*ancilla*) slain in his house in Midelton. The jury said that certain unknown men broke into Geoffrey's house, stole three coverlets (*chalcones*), six sheets, a tunic and blue courtiepy, at the same time killing Alice with a sword, price 6d. (deodand). (C.R. 18.)

NEWMARKET. 1299. Thomas de Ormesby fled to the church of N., acknowledged that he was a thief and abjured the realm. His chattels 7s.

1299. Henty Ponte of Haddenham in fear of arrest, placed himself in the chapel of N., acknowledged theft and abjured. Chattels 20s. (A.R. 96.)

OAKINGTON. 1347. Agnes, wife of Ralph Oliver of Hokyton, fled to the church there and acknowledged that she had broke into the house of Richard le Carlton, chaplain, and stole three bushels of dredge worth 15d. She abjured the realm and Dover was the port assigned to her. (C.R. 18.)

ORWELL. 1344. John, son of Robert son of Eborard, of Orwell fled to the church there and acknowledged that he had killed William de Caldecote. But when the coroner came he withdrew his plea and said that he was not in his right mind when he made the confession, so he was taken under arrest to Cambridge Castle.

1352. Robert of Henhurst, Sussex, and Thomas Syward of London on the Friday after Ascension fled to the church of O. and acknowledged that they had stolen at Buntingford on Ascension Day, a horse, saddle and bridle worth 12s., a coverlet and two sheets worth 2s. They abjured the realm. Robert was assigned to Dover and Thomas to Harwich (*herewyck*). (C.R. 18.)

1378. On Tuesday Jan. 13th, Henry Skinner of Orwell fled to the church of St Andrew there, and remained until the following Friday, when Adam Hobeldod, the coroner, arrived. Before him Henry acknowledged that on Thursday after Christmas last, he broke into the sheep-yard of William de Castleacre at Eversden, and stole 7 sheep (*multones*) which he brought to Orwell. He abjured the realm and the port of Bristol was assigned him. He had in Orwell a messuage with a croft of two acres adjacent, and two acres in the open fields; also other goods to the value of 50s.; also 7 sheep at Harleton worth 7s. (C.R. 24.)

1347. John Burlacy on Sunday Sept. 8th came to O. after sunset down the street from the rectory called Berystreet. When opposite the manor house of Peter Prilly, John was attacked by William Wich of Okle, Northants., a servant of Prilly, who gave him such a sword cut on the head that he died. William had fled; his sword was worth 18d. (C.R. 18.)

OVER. 1299. Robert Loverd of O. broke into the house of Alan Ayleberd there and stole goods; he was followed and arrested by the village but escaped to the church, and abjured the realm. No chattels being a stranger.

1299. Ralph Denys of O. fled to the church, acknowledged that he was a thief and homicide and abjured the realm. He was a vagrant; his chattels 6s. 6d. (A.R. 96.)

(To be continued)

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO CAMBRIDGESHIRE VILLAGES

EDITED BY
W. M. PALMER, M.D., F.S.A.
AND
H. W. SAUNDERS, M.A., F.R.Hist.S.

No. VI.

1. *Sanctuaries and Deodands (continued).*
2. *Estimates of Population in 1085, 1327, 1377, 1563 and 1664: with the census for 1801, 1871 and 1911.*

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ILLUSTRATIONS OF CASES OF SANCTUARY
AND OF DEODANDS
in Cambridgeshire Villages
1260-1380

[A.R. = Assize Roll: C.R. = Coroner's Roll]

(continued from p. 92)

PAMPISFORD. 1357. John Gilberd of P. (*Pampiswurth*) about the hour of compline, had words with John and Stephen Wright of P. and Stephen took a knife called a broch, price 4*d.*, and hit Gilberd on the head so that he died. (C.R. 18.)

PAPWORTH AGNES. 1260. William the Reeve of Hemingford fled to the church of P.A., acknowledged theft and abjured the realm. (A.R. 82.)

1367. John atte mede was working on a stack and slipped off, falling on to the tines of a fork standing against the stack. It entered his body and he went home and died. Price of the fork, 12*d.* (C.R. 18.)

PAPWORTH EVERARD. 1299. John, in fear of arrest, placed himself in the church of P.E., acknowledged theft and abjured the realm. Chattels 6*d.* (C.R. 96.)

RAMPTON. 1342. Robert Gooche killed John Morgan in Rampton field near Portway, with a club price 1*d.* (*deodand*). (C.R. 18.)

ROYSTON. 1272. A stranger woman named Eveltolle placed herself in the church of R. (*Crucis Roysiae*) and was there in the custody of John Varel, Walter Paulyn, Adam the marshall, Robert le Cob and others, but escaped. She is outlawed. Her chattels 6*s.* Judgment on the whole vill for allowing her to escape. (A.R. 85.)

1289. Order to the coroner of Cambs. and Hunts. that the horse of Richard de Harcourt, which was the cause of a woman's death at the fair of Roysia's Cross and had been taken into the King's hands as a deodand, to be redelivered to him by the King's especial grace, he to answer at the first assize for the price thereof. (Close Roll.)

1299. Robert Dalgy of Creshale, in fear of arrest, placed himself in the church of the Hospital of St Nicholas at R., acknowledged himself to be a thief and abjured the realm. (A.R. 96.)

1299. A stranger named Roger de Ponteleye struck Roger the messenger with a knife in the belly from which blow he died. Roger placed himself in the priory church of Roysia's Cross, acknowledged the deed and abjured the realm. Chattels 2*d.* (A.R. 96.)

SAWSTON. 1339. On Saturday after the Assumption, Henry Prat met John le Wrythe of S. in the highway called Broke ende, and drawing a knife called a bydon, price 1½*d.*, struck him to the heart so that he died. Henry fled; he left a pot and platter of brass worth 18*d.*, 2 bushels of malt 9*d.*, a bow 12*d.*, arrows 6*d.* (C.R. 18.)

GREAT SHELFORD. 1285. John Miller of Trumpington placed himself in G.S. church, acknowledged that he had killed his wife and abjured the realm. His chattels 6*d.* (A.R. 86.)

1299. Richard Russell struck Simon Wodelyf on the head with a hatchet so that he died on the third day. Richard took sanctuary in G.S. church and abjured the realm. His chattels 2*s.* 2*d.*

1299. John Proffe a stranger, took sanctuary in the same church for theft and abjured. (A.R. 96.)

1356. Lucy Wright of Grantham fled to the same church for theft and abjured the realm; the port of Sandwich given her. (C.R. 18.)

LITTLE SHELFORD. 1348. William de Duxford was selling herrings (*alleg*) in Shelford parva and quarrelled with Adam Tenchmelne, who took a pan of hot water from the fire called "thwarm," price $\frac{1}{2}d.$, and threw it at William. It hit him on the left side of his head, so that he fell on the said "thwarm" and after some days died. (C.R. 18.)

SHEPRETH. 1299. John the Smith of S. placed himself in the parish church for theft and abjured the realm. (A.R. 96.)

SHINGAY. 1272. Alan the locksmith placed himself in the church of Sheneghere, acknowledged that he was a thief and abjured. Chattels 3s. for which the Prior of St John of Jerusalem will answer. (A.R. 85.)

1260. A woman was killed in the fields of Shenegeye by a bull, valued as a deodand at 5s. (A.R. 82.)

SHUDY CAMPS. 1337. Amice Swon of Sudecamps stumbled whilst gathering stubble of haulm on St Dionysius day (Oct. 9th) and fell on a knife hidden in the stubble which wounded her in the right side so that she died; price of knife $\frac{1}{2}d.$ (C.R. 18.)

1365. On Sunday April 25th Thomas Hanchach met John Edwards in the road leading to Great Camps called Berewykwey and tried to arrest him as a "nativus" of Sir Robert Bustler. John would not be arrested and took refuge in a sheep house belonging to the Earl of Oxford. Thomas attacked him there with his baselard, but John disarmed him and wounded him with his own weapon in the head and belly. Thomas went to his home in Shudy Camps and died on the Wednesday. The baselard valued as a deodand at 8d. (C.R. 21.)

SOHAM. 1299. John Spyr of Chesterton placed himself in the church of St Andrew, and acknowledged that he was present when many men were killed. He abjured the realm having no chattels. He had escaped from the custody of the constable. (A.R. 96.)

1349. Simon Bungay was punting a load of hay across Soham mere from Henney to S. when his pole went into a deep hole. He fell in and was drowned. The boat, hay and punting pole were valued as deodands at 2s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}d.$ (C.R. 17.)

SPINNEY. 1403. On the Sunday before St Dunstan (May 19th) the Prior of S. was attacked in the priory church by three of the brethren. They wounded him with a knife, worth 1d., in the arm. He fled to the Hall but they followed and killed him. At the following Assizes at Cambridge in July they were found guilty. (*Gaol Delivery Rolls* 8 and 190.)

STAPLEFORD. 1299. John Can of Cranfield fled to S. church for theft and abjured the realm. His chattels 1s. 9d. (A.R. 96.)

STETCHWORTH. 1285. Stephen, son of Roger, was standing on a pear tree gathering pears, when he fell to the ground and was killed. Price of pear tree 18d. (A.R. 86.)

STEEPLEMORDEN. 1299. Emma, wife of Michael the miller of S.M. was arrested for theft by the men of the village, but escaped to the church, acknowledged her theft and abjured the realm; her chattels 8s. (A.R. 96.)

1299. A cart, from which Maud Graterasce fell in S.M., was valued as a deodand at half a mark. (A.R. 96.)

1377. Thomas de Burgh, dwelling in Lidington, fled to the church of SS. Peter and Paul there on the Monday after St John the Baptist (June 24th) and stayed there until the Sunday after St James (July 25th) when the coroner arrived. Thomas acknowledged that he had killed William Elyot of Lidington on the above Monday, and abjured the realm; the port of West Chester being given him. His chattels 20d.

1378. On Saturday after All saints Simon de Cumton of Maseworth, Bucks., Laurence of Lylbourn, Yorks., and Richard Cockerell of Gamlingay, took sanctuary in S.M. church and remained there until the following Sunday week when Adam Hobeldod the coroner came, before whom they all abjured the realm; Simon

for robbing a merchant in Barkway field of 10s. in goods; the port of Jernemouth given him: he had been arrested on suspicion of theft with goods value 10s. but escaped to the church. Laurence for stealing ecclesiastical vestments to the value of 20s. in Barkweye field; the port of Boston given him, his chattels 10s. Richard for robbing a man on Newmarket heath of 20s. in money; the port of Southampton given him. (C.R. 24.)

STOWQUEYE. 1384. Whereas Freberne the elder of Little Wilbraham, when condemned for a debt of 100 marks, for fear of being imprisoned fled to the church of Stowqueye, and for fear of being expelled therefrom confessed before Edmund Forestre, coroner, that he killed an unknown man between Newmarket and Kennet (whereas he really killed nobody). He is hereby pardoned for the said murder and confession and the suit of the King's peace therefor. (*Patent Roll*.)

1334. A man killed at a place called Dunslowe in Stow near Anglesea with a pole axe worth 1d. (C.R. 18.)

1365. A great boar, spotted red and black, attacked John, son of John Colt, aged 8 years, and bit him with his great tusks in the belly, so that his entrails came out on the highway and he died. Price of the boar 3s. (C.R. 21.)

STOWE NEAR ANGLESEY. 1336. Thomas le Ken and Walter of Swaffham Market were journeying towards Cambridge together, and Walter withdrew himself into a place called Dunslow and there killed Thomas with a poleaxe, price 1d. (C.R. 17.)

SWAFFHAM BULBECK. 1336. On the Sunday after St Mark, Simon Freman of Great Elyngham fled to St Mary's church there. Asked by the coroner why, he said that on Friday before St Mark the Evangelist he, with others, robbed Henry de Man of Horsheath at Horsethe of a tunic, a cape and some sheets and abjured the realm, the port of Dover being given him. No chattels. (C.R. 17.)

SWAFFHAM PRIOR. 1260. Richard de Stetchworth, dwelling in Swaffham, was arrested with a stolen sheep, but he escaped from custody to St Ciric's church and abjured the realm, his chattels 2s.

1260. Alan son of John for stealing corn fled to the church of Swaffham Prior and abjured; his chattels 18d. (A.R. 82.)

SWAVESEY. 1285. Peter de Galewey, a servant of Elene la Zouche, killed John le Parker with a knife thrust in the belly and took sanctuary in the parish church. He abjured the realm, his chattels being worth 12d. (A.R. 96.)

1299. Adam Baker killed William Andrew of S., and fled to the church and abjured the realm; his chattels 12d. (A.R. 96.)

1336. About Christmas time a man tried to take sanctuary in S. church but was headed off and then killed one of his pursuers in self defence. (*Gaol Delivery Roll* 7a.)

TADLOW. 1347. Monday before the Assumption, Roger Kipping was in the manor of Sir Henry de Colville in Tadelowe cleansing a dovecote and as he was cleaning and digging around the dovecote with a pickaxe (*pilkoyse*) the wall of the dovecote fell on Roger and killed him. Value of wall 6d. (C.R. 18.)

The wall of the dovecote was the cause of death of Henry Gardener. *It fell on him.* He was using the pickaxe to pick up the earth. (C.R. 18.)

TEVERSHAM. 1335. Ralph le Harlot and John le Harlot broke into the house of John Franceys, stole clothes to the value of 20s., wounded John with a knife worth 2d. so severely that he died on the Thursday following. The Harlot brothers came from Little Wilbraham, where they had carpet, linen, and other small things valued 5s., and in T. John had two mantels price 6d. (C.R. 18.)

1372. John Alwyn navigated the pond of John Dengaine in a boat, for the purpose of fishing, fell in and was drowned, price of boat 2d. (C.R. 18.)

THRIFLOW. 1260. Henry son of Laurence of Fulmer imprisoned in the Prior of Ely's prison in Stapleford for stealing corn from the Prior's grange there, escaped to Thrippelawe church and abjured the realm, his chattels 4d. (A.R. 82.)

1299. Peter le Cambere when shooting arrows in Thripelow accidentally hit Richard Denys, aged 2 years, in the head and killed him. He took sanctuary in the church there and abjured the realm, his chattels 3s.

1299. Alice Caping and John Trefot being in fear of arrest, placed themselves in T. church and abjured the realm, chattels of Alice 4s., of John 3s. 6d. (A.R. 96.)

1348. Henry Belleford of Bukyngham fled to T. church and acknowledged that he had robbed Henry Malte of Whittlesford of a horse worth 10s. a cloak 1s., and 2s. in money, at a place called Micheldyche which runs from Fulbourn to Balsham. He abjured the realm and the port of Winchelsea was given him. His chattels were a tunic and a cape 18d., a bow and arrows 2d., a sword 6d., a belt with pouch 3d. (C.R. 18.)

TOFT. 1359. Peter son of Thomas May, of T. aged four years, was sitting in his father's house on a Sunday before the fire with a brass pot of boiling water standing on a tripod near, Peter pulled the pot on him, the pot overturned and he was scalded to death. Price of tripod and pot 6d. (C.R. 18.)

TRUMPINGTON. 1272. John Nichale took sanctuary in the church, acknowledged many thefts and abjured the realm; he had no chattels being a stranger. (A.R. 85.)

1342. In the courtyard of Nicholas de Drayton chaplain in T. a quarrel arose between Thomas, son of Walter the plowright of T. and John Wright of Girtton on the Monday after St Giles. Thomas drew a knife called a "twetill" price 1d., struck John in the belly and killed him. Thomas fled to the church and abjured. His chattels were: 5 bus. meslin 20d., 1 qr. of barley 16d., two belts and one hatchet 2s., 1 adze, 2 wymbles and one saw 6d., one old tunic with cape 6d. (C.R. 18.)

WATERBEACH. 1299. Thomas, son of Nicholas of Hardwick killed Robert Glede in W., placed himself in the church of St John the Evangelist there, and abjured the realm. His chattels 3s. (A.R. 96.)

WENDY. 1299. Roger de Stanford broke into the house of Peter Skoufle in Wendeye, captured by the men of the village and was imprisoned there until he died, only four days, whereas they ought to have taken him to the prison of our Lord King in Cambridge Castle within three days. The vill is summoned before the iuges and they appear by William the Reeve, Simon Cous and others. The jury say that Roger did not die through any duress done to him in prison, but through the infirmity and natural causes (*recta morte sua*). But since the Reeve and the others cannot deny that they kept him for four days as stated above, they are kept in custody. Afterwards they paid a fine of 20s. and were released. (A.R. 96.)

WEST WICKHAM. 1272. Walter the miller of Devon placed himself in the church of W.W., acknowledged himself to be a thief and abjured the realm. No chattels being a stranger. (A.R. 85.)

WESTLY WATERLES. 1364. On the gules of August Thomas Torell the coroner came to the parish church there, where John Bayhouse of Bedford had taken sanctuary on July 25th. John confessed that he had killed William Dale in Dullingham with a bullock knife on July 22nd. He was led to the churchyard gate and abjured the realm; Dover being the port given him. His chattels were a sword 1s., a knife 6d., bow and arrows 18d., a bed 3s. 4d., a robe 20d., a white coat 6d. (C.R. 21.)

WESTON COLVILLE. 1272. A boy, aged 8 years, was riding a horse in W.C. field, fell therefrom and was killed. Horse valued as a deodand at 4s. (A.R. 85.)

WEST WRATTING. 1272. Katharine, daughter of the cook of W.W. fell into a vat of small beer and at once died. Price of vat 6d. And the jury concealed that deodand; therefore fined. (A.R. 85.)

WHADDON. 1285. William Page and John Oter placed themselves in the church of W., acknowledged that they were thieves and abjured the realm. They had no chattels being strangers. (A.R. 86.)

1354. Robert de Morle of Hakeney fled to the church of W., and acknowledged that he had burgled the house of William Pyg of Barkway and abjured the realm, the port of Ipswich (*Geperwyck*) being given him. (C.R. 18.)

WHITTLESFORD. 1299. Alan de Lavenham of Norfolk took sanctuary in the church of W. acknowledged theft and abjured the realm. No chattels. (A.R. 96.)

GREAT WILBRAHAM. 1286. John Jolyf was arrested by the constable as a vagabond, but escaped, and took sanctuary in the parish church; acknowledged that he was a thief and abjured the realm. His chattels 9s. (A.R. 86.)

LITTLE WILBRAHAM. 1364. John Bernard of Hilburworth fled to the parish church at L.W. The coroner afterwards arrived and asked him why he fled to that church, and he acknowledged that he had killed William Berfford of Chippenham, and asks to be allowed to abjure the realm. He is led to the gate of the churchyard and abjures, the port of Plemouth being given him for his departure. John killed William within the rectory with his bow and arrow, price 6d. (C.R. 21.)

WILLINGHAM. 1272. Richard Cote of Willingham, imprisoned for theft in the prison of the Bishop of Ely there, escaped to the church and abjured the realm. His chattels £5. (A.R. 85.)

1343. This church was used as a sanctuary by a murderer from Lincolnshire. Harwich the port given for his departure. (C.R. 18.)

1349. John, son of Simon de Wormegeye stole 208 eels, price 2s. 8d., from John Kalison of Erith and fled to the church of Wevelingham; he abjured, Portsmouth given him for his departure. (C.R. 18.)

WIMPOLE. 1285. Richard de Malmeshull, Winchester, placed himself in the church of W. acknowledged theft and abjured the realm. His chattels 12d.; a stranger. (A.R. 86.)

WOOD DITTON. 1299. Richard, son of Hugh Gerveys broke into the barn of William de Hamelton at Ditton Valoynes, fled to the church and abjured the realm. His chattels 22d. (A.R. 96.)

ESTIMATES OF POPULATION IN THE VILLAGES OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Apart from the general value of such knowledge for furnishing a setting to our local events, these figures either conform to, or depart from the general deductions of the population of the nation as a whole. The absence of conformity may imply local calamity or fortune: otherwise we have the mirror of national catastrophe or progress. A study of these figures also shows the comparative importance of the locality to the nation, to towns, and to other villages here recorded. Finally, this knowledge on its face value is of great weight as it furnishes us with exact information upon the number of men, of houses and of their relative importance or wealth in terms of hearths.

It will be remembered that the first census of this nation was taken in 1801 and, consequently, that exact computations cover only 125 years. Parish Registers date from 1558, but the facts of so many parishes having no such records before the late seventeenth or early eighteenth centuries, and of the general limitation of entries to conformists, demand that even for these last 400 years other paths must be explored. There are many; and we have taken the Hearth Tax as giving both exact and of exceptional interest.

Space does not allow of a justification of the "factors" employed in converting man population, adult population and houses into terms of total population. The procedure adopted is the outcome of a general appreciation of broad theories already advanced and of the writers' knowledge of local conditions, the aggregate of which has produced a result not altogether in conformity with the oft-given national estimates. At the present stage it seems advisable to let these results rest, but as subsequent knowledge may compel a revision, both data and results are here given. The following observations are also necessary for interpretation:

1. The first figure of 1085 gives the Domesday villeins, bordars, cottars and serfs. In such cases as those in which tenants are omitted, one has been added. It may be thought advisable to add one or more for the house of the priest and others for the lord of the manor with his domestics, but this must be done with caution as certain manors extended into more than one parish but would carry one manor house only. Thus three important and same manors would appear to the credit of both Melbourn and Meldreth. (Factor = $5\frac{1}{2}$.)

2. Could we be sure of our interpretation of the 1327 subsidy, this would be a very useful contribution to the vexed question of the ravages of the Black Death and of the rate of recovery in the period following upon the Poll Tax. The quota of the subsidy was laid upon the villages

and we have consequently assumed that tax-payers are almost identical with householders. Certain individuals would naturally escape the obligation and we have, in consequence, advanced the factor to 6.

3. P.T. We are inclined to accept the decision of Thorold Rogers that $\frac{1}{3}$ should be added to the adult population for such as were under the age of 14 (*Six Centuries*, p. 119), hence factor $\frac{4}{3}$.

4. B.R. This is a return (Harleian 594) by Bishop Cox to either the Archbishop or to the Privy Council. The heading gives no more information than that it is a return of households. The prevalent social and religious conditions compel the factor of 5.

5. The 1664 Hearth Tax (P.R.O. 84/437) is arranged to show (a) the number of houses in 1664, (b) those newly built or omitted in the 1661 return, (c) the number of houses having more than 8 hearths, and (d) houses with 1 hearth only. Factor = 5.

The following results need comment:

The 1327 population shows just over 33 per cent. advance on that of 1085. Even if the factor be advanced to 5 we arrive at 37 per cent., if to $4\frac{1}{2}$, then to 41 per cent. only above Domesday Book. This is decidedly below our anticipation. When we couple with this that the estimated population of 1377 is just over 20 per cent. below that of 1327 we feel inclined to question our own figures. Feeling convinced that the 1377 population is almost certain to be accurate, the error in our calculations, if error at all, lies in our valuation of the 1327 return. Does it need bolstering up? Cambridge Town does not warrant any change, for even with a $4\frac{1}{2}$ factor for Domesday Book and the same 6 for the subsidy the population there in these same years appears as 1453, 1650, and 2276. Even if we almost double the population of 1085 (*i.e.* factor 10) the recovery by 1377 would be almost phenomenal. We consequently leave it that in Cambs no more than 50 per cent. advance in population on that of the time of Domesday Book can be assumed, and that a surprisingly rapid recovery followed the plague.

We notice that the population was almost stationary to Tudor times and in this point Cambridge, excluding the University, conforms. The next 100 years shows about 50 per cent. advance. The high-water mark for the countryside was in 1871 after which there is a very marked decline.

Purely local features appear in the villages showing marked decline, as Barrington, Boxworth, Carlton, Childerley, &c. What is more surprising is that no less than 29 villages or towns have, in 1377, a population in advance of their 1327 numbers. Of villages about 500 we have in 1085, 2; in 1327, 6; in 1377, 6. Of towns boasting more than 1000, there was 1 in 1661, 6 in 1801, 25 in 1871 and 19 in 1911.

Regarding the 1664 return, our 3rd figure gives the number of houses with more than 8 hearths. This could have been subdivided

as there were 24 containing over 18 fireplaces. These mansions are sufficiently interesting to give here.

- Great Abington: John Bennett, Esq., 23.
 Babraham: Sir Thomas Bennett, 40.—Entirely rebuilt.
 Borough Green: Sir Anthony Cage, 28.—Pulled down.
 Bourn: John Hagger, gent, 18.
 Castle Camps: Lawrence Keat, 20.—Part standing in a farm house.
 Caxton: John Tarrant, 18 (now an inn).
 Cheveley: Lady Ann Carlton, 21.—Pulled down.
 Chippenham: Sir Francis Russell, Bart, 34.
 Dry Drayton: Joshua Sedgwick, gent, 18.
 Fen Ditton: Sir Thomas Willis, Bart, 22.—Pulled down.
 Gamlingay: Henry Perry, 24.
 Haslingfield: Sir Thomas Wendy, 25.—Only a fragment standing.
 Horningsey: Sir Thomas Willis, Bart, 41.—Pulled down.
 Kirtling: Dudley Lord North, 57.—Gatehouse only standing.
 Landwade: Sir John Cotton, Bart, 29.—Only bridge over moat standing.
 Linton: John Millicent, Esq., 19.—A portion left in a farm house.
 Madingley: Sir John Cotton, Bart, 20.
 Sawston: Henry Huddleston, Esq., 18.
 Little Shelford: Gilbert Wigmore, D.D., 25.
 Steeple Morden: Thomas Duckett, Esq., 20.—Pulled down.
 Swaffham Prior: Roger Rant, Esq., 18.
 Whaddon: Sir Henry Pickering, Bart, 22.—Pulled down.
 Wicken: Killifit Russell, Esq., 18.—Spinney Abbey, now a farm house.
 Wimpole: Sir Thomas Chicheley, 33.

The following is an illustration of the method of reading the figures of the following pages. We take the case of Great Abington.

In 1085 there were 16 adult men. Details of these and of their names and status can be gathered from Domesday Book of Cambs, edited by C. H. and H. G. Evelyn-White. Times were hard, mortality greater than now and families relatively small, but it would mean a community of from 80 to 100. Our next figures are of 250 years later, the first year of Edward III. The village has more than doubled itself, and this in spite of the drainage of wars and of disease. Twenty-two years later more than half were swept away in the Black Death, and even by 1377, an interval allowing of great recouping, there were but 128 living there. This community witnessed the troubles we have recounted in the *Peasants' Revolt* (p. 23) and included Thomas North and William Moyne.

Our next estimate is of the early years of Elizabeth. There were then 32 houses and we here give the minimum as 150 souls; anyhow, it is safe to assume no more than 200. It required another century to arrive at the total of 1327. Then (1664) there was the big house of John Bennett, Esq., with its 23 hearths. Of the other 44 houses exactly half were tiny cottages with one hearth only.

Since that date the numbers have fluctuated but slightly, and even the time of the high village populations in 1871 records but an increase of 30 from the beginning of the century.

ESTIMATES OF POPULATION IN VILLAGES OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE

References: D.B. = Domesday Book 1085; S.R. = Subsidy Roll 1327; P.T. = Poll Tax 1377; B.R. = Bishop's Return 1563; H.T. = Hearth Tax 1664; C. = Census in 1801, 1871 and 1911.

[Blanks in the 1563 return are due to Deanery of Fordham being omitted.]

ABINGTON, GREAT.	D.B. 16 = 88; S.R. 37 = 222; P.T. 96 = 128; B.R. 32 = 160; H.T. 45, 18, 1, 22 = 225; C. = 272, 300, 255.
ABINGTON, LITTLE.	D.B. 20 = 110; S.R. 27 = 162; P.T. 45 = 60; B.R. 15 = 75; H.T. 21, 5, 1, 9 = 105; C. = 185, 339, 247.
ABINGTON PICOTS.	D.B. 20 = 110; S.R. 13 = 78; P.T. 78 = 104; B.R. 24 = 120; H.T. 18, 1, 1, 5 = 90; C. = 177, 197, 153.
ARRINGTON.	D.B. 17 = 94; S.R. 25 = 150; P.T. missing; B.R. 25 = 125; H.T. 21, 0, 1, 9 = 105; C. = 190, 305, 215.
ASHLEY (CUM SILVERLEY).	D.B. 23 = 126; S.R. 19 = 114; P.T. 116 = 155; B.R. missing; H.T. 21, 0, 0, 6 = 105; C. = 272, 562, 574.
BABRAHAM.	D.B. 37 = 204; S.R. 50 = 300; P.T. missing; B.R. 36 = 160; H.T. 38, 10, 3, 11 = 190; C. = 196, 298, 291.
BALSHAM.	D.B. 28 = 154; S.R. 54 = 324; P.T. 255 = 340; B.R. 80 = 400; H.T. 76, 24, 3, 34 = 380; C. = 542, 1102, 804.
BARRINGTON.	D.B. 40 = 220; S.R. 102 = 612; P.T. 256 = 341; B.R. 59 = 295; H.T. 93, 11, 2, 42 = 465; C. = 348, 727, 474.
BARTLOW.	D.B. missing; S.R. 13 = 78; P.T. 32 = 43; B.R. 20 = 100; H.T. 9, 0, 1, 0 = 45; C. = 83, 93, 254.
BARTON (CUM WHITWELL).	D.B. 43 = 236; S.R. 45 = 270; P.T. 140 = 187; B.R. 25 = 125; H.T. 46, 8, 1, 7 = 230; C. = 218, 419, 301.
BASSINGBOURN.	D.B. 39 = 215; S.R. 73 = 438; P.T. 347 = 463; B.R. 90 = 450; H.T. 101, 4, 2, 43 = 505; C. = 948, 2730, 1234.
BORO' GREEN (CUM WESTLE).	D.B. 19 = 105; S.R. 29 = 174; P.T. 141 = 188; B.R. 34 = 170; H.T. 67, 24, 1, 40 = 335; C. = 276, 429, 423.
BOTTISHAM.	D.B. 50 = 275; S.R. 80 = 480; P.T. 392 = 523; B.R. 104 = 520; H.T. 144, 54, 5, 67 = 720; C. = 864, 1653, 624.
BOURN.	D.B. 50 = 275; S.R. 75 = 450; P.T. 299 = 399; B.R. 72 = 360; H.T. 91, 6, 1, 36 = 455; C. = 554, 973, 665.
BOXWORTH.	D.B. 34 = 184; S.R. 49 = 294; P.T. 101 = 134; B.R. 17 = 85; H.T. 21, 5, 1, 9 = 105; C. = 220, 331, 222.
BRINKLEY (CUM CARLTON).	D.B. ; S.R. ; P.T. 92 = 123; B.R. 29 = 145; H.T. 39, 13, 1, 22 = 195; C. = 275, 298, 282.
BURWELL.	D.B. 64 = 352; S.R. 64 = 384; P.T. 402 = 536; B.R. missing; H.T. 191, 1, 2, 42 = 955; C. = 1250, 2106, 2144.
CALDICOTE.	D.B. 15 = 83; S.R. 26 = 156; P.T. 78 = 104; B.R. 9 = 45; H.T. 10, 1, 0, 1 = 50; C. = 75, , 160.
CARLTON.	D.B. 47 = 259; S.R. 47 = 282; P.T. 71 = 95; B.R. 22 = 110; H.T. 38, 6, 1, 23 = 190; C. = 229, 447, 279.
CASTLE CAMPS.	D.B. 27 = 149; S.R. 44 = 264; P.T. 113 = 151; B.R. 37 = 185; H.T. 46, 1, 3, 18 = 230; C. = 546, 632, 670.

- CAXTON. D.B. 36=198; S.R. 33=198; P.T. 131=175; B.R. 32=160; H.T. 48, 0, 4, 12=240; C.=336, 631, 775.
- CHESTERTON. D.B. 25=138; S.R. 84=504; P.T. missing; B.R. 69=345; H.T. 115, 7, 5, 25=575; C.=741, 4102.
- CHEVELEY. D.B. 24=132; S.R. 27=162; P.T. 146=193; B.R. ; H.T. 38, 1, 1, 13=190; C.=398, 639, 724.
- CHILDERLEY (GREAT AND LITTLE). D.B. 29=160; S.R. 24=144; P.T. 76=101; B.R. 3=15; H.T. 1, 0, 1, 0=? 20; C.=47, , 30.
- CHIPPENHAM. D.B. 69=380; S.R. 45=270; P.T. 204=272; B.R. ; H.T. 78, 24, 2, 41=390; C.=524, 722, 513.
- CLOPTON. D.B. 19=105; S.R. 21=126; P.T. 104=139; B.R. 2=10; (remainder with Croyden).
- COMBERTON. D.B. 32=176; S.R. 61=366; P.T. 152=203; B.R. 30=150; H.T. 65, 15, 1, 18=325; C.=295, 619, 438.
- CONINGTON. D.B. 18=99; S.R. 35=210; P.T. 119=158; B.R. 26=150; H.T. 29, 1, 2, 15=145; C.=182, 202, 127.
- COTON. D.B., S.R., P.T. (with Grantchester); B.R. 21=105; H.T. 37, 11, 1, 12=185; C.=126, 340, 257.
- COTTENHAM. D.B. 63=347; S.R. 128=768; P.T. missing; B.R. 121=605; H.T. 167, 43, 5, 86= ; C.=1088, 2496, 2416.
- CROYDEN. D.B. 27=149; S.R. 20=120; P.T. 78=104; B.R. 19=95; H.T. 25, 2, 2, 9=125; C.=208, 545, 321.
- CROXTON. D.B. 23=126; S.R. 45=270; P.T. 118=157; B.R. 25=125; H.T. 24, , 1, 7=120; C.=171, 308, 244.
- DRY DRAYTON. D.B. 25=138; S.R. 48=288; P.T. 122=163; B.R. 31=155; H.T. 72, 12, 2, 26=360; C.=376, 477, 323.
- DULLINGHAM. D.B. 50=275; S.R. 37=222; P.T. 115=153; B.R. 51=255; H.T. 61, 13, 0, 36=305; C.=468, 818, 768.
- DUXFORD. D.B. 36=198; S.R. 47=282; P.T. 104=139; B.R. 58=240; H.T. 86, 23, 1, 32=430; C.=464, 881, 764.
- EAST HATLEY. D.B. 6=33; S.R., P.T. see Clopton, B.R. 9=45; H.T. 10, 0, 1, 1=50; C.=94, 155, 78.
- ELSWORTH. D.B. 45=248; S.R. 62=372; P.T. 209=279; B.R. 53=265; H.T. 82, 6, 3, 17=410; C.=585, 802, 566.
- ELTISLEY. D.B. 17=94; S.R. 39=234; P.T. 136=181; B.R. 20=100; H.T. 39, 3, 0, 16=195; C.=250, 504, 326.
- EVERSDEN (GREAT AND LITTLE). D.B. 21=115; S.R. 54=324; P.T. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 148=195 \\ \text{missing} \end{array} \right\}$; B.R. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 18=90 \\ 16=18 \end{array} \right\}$; H.T. 56, 3, 1, 13=280; C.= $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 212, 380, \\ 150, 261, \\ 179 \end{array} \right\}$.
- FEN DRAYTON. D.B. 44=243; S.R. 27=162; P.T. 111=148; B.R. 40=200; H.T. 60, 8, 1, 31=300; C.=256, 458, 237.
- FEN DITTON. D.B. (?Horningsay); S.R. 30=180; P.T. 330=440; B.R. 55=275; H.T. 59, 9, 3, 12=295; C.=337, 649, 680.
- FORDHAM. D.B. 25=138; S.R. 40=240; P.T. 341=455; B.R. ; H.T. 170, 46, 3, 79=850; C.=700, 1266, 1410.
- FOWLMERE. D.B. 36=198; S.R. 31=186; P.T. missing; B.R. 34=170; H.T. 50, 6, 2, 20=250; C.=420, 603, 478.

FOXTON.	D.B. 43 = 237; S.R. 41 = 246; P.T. missing; B.R. 30 = 150; H.T. 59, 3, 1, 19 = 295; C. = 322, 513, 426.
FULBOURN.	D.B. 91 = 500; S.R. 82 = 492; P.T. 426 = 568; B.R. = 525; H.T. 91, 16, 3, 21 = 455; C. = 702, 1390, 1771.
GAMLINGAY.	D.B. 65 = 357; S.R. 56 = 336; P.T. 219 = 292; B.R. 50 = 250; H.T. 79, 7, 1, 18 = 395; C. = 847, 2063, 1797.
GUILDEN MORDEN.	D.B. 51 = 280; S.R. 36 = 216; P.T. 222 = 296; B.R. 54 = 270; H.T. 90, 17, 2, 33 = 450; C. = 428, 1059, 646.
GIRTON.	D.B. 34 = 184; S.R. 57 = 342; P.T. 196 = 261; B.R. 34 = 170; H.T. 40, 2, 1, 16 = 200; C. = 232, 465.
GRANTCHESTER.	D.B. 76 = 418; S.R. 40 = 240; P.T. 177 = 236; B.R. 16 = 80; H.T. 42, , 1, 21 = 210; C. = 294, 844, 1172.
GRANSDEN (LITTLE).	D.B. 15 = 83; S.R. 33 = 198; P.T. 126 = 168; B.R. 26 = 130; H.T. 48, 4, 0, 23 = 240; C. = 232, 305, 219.
GRAVELEY.	D.B. 20 = 110; S.R. 44 = 264; P.T. 94 = 125; B.R. 23 = 115; H.T. 28, 0, 0, 11 = 140; C. = 156, 294, 175.
HARDWICK.	D.B. 11 = 60; S.R. 32 = 192; P.T. 81 = 108; B.R. 14 = 70; H.T. 27, 4, 0, 6 = 135; C. = 152, 248, 119.
HARLTON.	D.B. 20 = 110; S.R. 40 = 240; P.T. 103 = 137; B.R. 21 = 105; H.T. 32, 0, 0, 13 = 160; C. = 156, 335, 232.
HARSTON.	D.B. 29 = 160; S.R. 35 = 210; P.T. missing; B.R. missing; H.T. 59, 41, 1, 25 = 295; C. = 412, 917, 671.
HASLINGFIELD.	D.B. 60 = 330; S.R. 42 = 252; P.T. 271 = 360; B.R. 53 = 265; H.T. 92, 21, 1, 22 = 460; C. = 387, 871, 531.
HATLEY ST GEORGE.	D.B. 14 = 75; S.R. 14 = 84; P.T. 69 = 92; B.R. 4 = 20; H.T. 39, 16, 1, 20 = 195; C. = 101, 97, 76.
HAUXTON.	D.B. 25 = 138; S.R. 37 = 222; P.T. missing; B.R. 16 = 80; H.T. 28, 0, 0, 9 = 140; C. = 144, 289, 240.
HILDERSHAM.	D.B. 20 = 110; S.R. 31 = 186; P.T. 47 = 63; B.R. 18 = 90; H.T. 31, 7, 1, 8 = 155; C. = 170, 241, 201.
HINTON.	D.B. 46 = 253; S.R. 26 = 156; P.T. 185 = 247; B.R. 43 = 215; H.T. 72, 9, 1, 27 = 360; C. =
HINXTON.	D.B. 38 = 210; S.R. 21 = 126; P.T. 115 = 153; B.R. 71 = 355; H.T. 56, 9, 1, 15 = 280; C. = 270, 400, 324.
HISTON.	D.B. 75 = 413; S.R. 104 = 624; P.T. missing; B.R. 26 = 130; H.T. 90, 18, 3, 21 = 450; C. = 523, 1017, 1385.
HORNINGSEY.	D.B. 54 = 297; S.R. (see Fen Ditton); P.T. missing; B.R. 32 = 160; H.T. 81, 25, 2, 28 = 405; C. = 293, 418, 386.
HORSHEATH.	D.B. 28 = 154; S.R. 26 = 216; P.T. 121 = 161; B.R. 34 = 170; H.T. 50, 18, 0, 18 = 250; C. = 343, 578, 411.
ICKLETON.	D.B. 43 = 237; S.R. 38 = 228; P.T. missing; B.R. 68 = 340; H.T. 103, 19, 0, 43 = 515; C. = 493, 677, 602.
IMPINGTON.	D.B. 26 = 143; S.R. 32 = 192; P.T. 57 = 76; B.R. 14 = 70; H.T. 39, 7, 1, 15 = 195; C. = 92, 387, 641.
ISLEHAM.	D.B. 20 = 110; S.R. 41 = 246; P.T. 322 = 429; B.R. = ; H.T. 176, 50, 3, 81 = 880; C. = 1212, 1819, 1643.
KENNET (CUM BADLINGHAM).	D.B. 19 = 105; S.R. 27 = 162; P.T. 48 = 64; B.R. missing; H.T. 22, 6, 1, 6 = 110; C. = 111, 159, 175.
KINGSTON.	D.B. 21 = 115; S.R. 56 = 336; P.T. 111 = 148; B.R. 42 = 210; H.T. 31, 6, 1, 7 = 155; C. = 225, 322, 190.

KIRTLING.	D.B. 52=286; S.R. 54=324; P.T. 186=248; B.R. = ; H.T. 54, 0, 2, 23=270; C.=458, 877, 616.
KNAPWELL.	D.B. 24=132; S.R. 25=150; P.T. 73=97; B.R. = ; H.T. 33, 3, 0, 15=165; C.=97, 154, 129.
KNEESWORTH.	D.B. ; S.R. 29=174; P.T. 76=101; B.R. = ; H.T. 17, 0, 2, 9=85; C.=
LANDBEACH.	D.B. 19=105; S.R. 28=168; P.T. 114=152; B.R. 36= 180; H.T. 66, 26, 1, 31=330; C.=235, 480, 413.
LANDWADE.	D.B. ; S.R. 15=90; P.T. 44=59; B.R. = ; H.T. 10, 0, 1, 4=50; C.=25, , 22.
LINTON.	D.B. 93=512; S.R. 51=306; P.T. 155=207; B.R. 92= 460; H.T. 163, 5, 5, 66=815; C.=1157, 1838, 1501.
LITLINGTON.	D.B. 44=242; S.R. 23=138; P.T. 235=313; B.R. 36= 180; H.T. 33, 14, 0, 9=165; C.=350, 768, 448.
LOLWORTH.	D.B. 22=121; S.R. 44=264; P.T. 154=205; B.R. 17= 85; H.T. 28, 6, 0, 15=140; C.=98, 171, 171.
LONGSTANTON.	D.B. 56=308; S.R. 71=426; P.T. 267=356; B.R. = ; H.T. 56, 3, 3, 21=280; C.=400, 534, 436.
LONGSTOW.	D.B. 19=105; S.R. 31=186; P.T. 97=129; B.R. 24= 120; H.T. 27, 8, 1, 15=135; C.=176, 277, 258.
MADINGLEY.	D.B. 21=115; S.R. 49=294; P.T. 123=164; B.R. 27= 155; H.T. 44, 9, 20, 21=220; C.=190, 267, 283.
MELBOURN.	D.B. 63=346; S.R. 74=444; P.T. 323=331; B.R. 80= 400; H.T. 112, 12, 2, 44=560; C.=819, 1759, 1461.
MELDRETH.	D.B. 57=314; S.R. 61=366; P.T. 253=337; B.R. 47= 235; H.T. 63, 9, 2, 29=315; C.=444, 757, 626.
LTON.	D.B. 36=198; S.R. 32=192; P.T. 146=195; B.R. 36= 180; H.T. 39, 0, 2, 46=195; C.=273, 576, 471.
WTON.	D.B., S.R., P.T. missing; B.R. 58=290; H.T. 38, 10, 1, 7=190; C.=114, 218, 456.
JAKINGTON.	D.B. 63=346; S.R. 81=486; P.T. 174=232; B.R. 43= 215; H.T. 58, 3, 2, 21=290; C.=317, 605, 424.
ORWELL (CUM MALKETON).	D.B. 53=291; S.R. 57=342; P.T. 203=271; B.R. 46= 230; H.T. 44, 0, 2, 15=220; C.=375, 801, 507.
OVER.	D.B. 36=198; S.R. 91=546; P.T. 378=504; B.R. 124= 620; H.T. 139, 12, 1, 48=695; C.=689, 1155, 899.
PAMPISFORD.	D.B. 25=137; S.R. 42=252; P.T. ; B.R. 31= 155; H.T. 46, 10, 1, 16=230; C.=202, 355, 243.
PAPWORTH AGNES.	D.B. 11=61; S.R. 39=234; P.T. 85=113; B.R. 15= 75; H.T. 11, 2, 1, 7=55; C.=80, 155, 123.
PAPWORTH EVERARD.	D.B. 19=105; S.R. 50=300; P.T. 82=109; B.R. 17= 85; H.T. 16, 0, 0, 6=80; C.=111, 137, 165.
RAMPTON.	D.B. 20=210; S.R. 23=138; P.T. 82=109; B.R. 31= 155; H.T. 37, 7, 1, 13=185; C.=162, 256, 178.
SAWSTON.	D.B. 38=209; S.R. 35=210; P.T. ; B.R. 64= 320; H.T. 174, 18, 2, 22=870; C.=465, 1729, 1599.
SHELFORD, GREAT.	D.B. 35=193; S.R. 42=252; P.T. ; B.R. 60= 300; H.T. 93, 24, 1, 24=465; C.=570, 1005, 1500.
SHELFORD, LITTLE.	D.B. 36=198; S.R. 36=216; P.T. ; B.R. 32= 160; H.T. 39, 3, 2, 10=195; C.=220, 510, 464.

SHEPRETH.	D.B. 24 = 132; S.R. 39 = 234; P.T. 147 = 196; B.R. 33 = 165; H.T. 69, 9, 1, 29 = 345; C. = 202, 376, 386.
SHINGEY (see WENDY).	D.B. 18 = 99; S.R. 16 = 96; P.T. ; B.R. 6 = 30; H.T. ; C. = 42, ,
SHUDY CAMPS.	D.B. 23 = 126; S.R. 25 = 150; P.T. 141 = 188; B.R. 30 = 150; H.T. 42, 10, 0, 19 = 210; C. = 349, 322, 287.
SNAILWELL.	D.B. 18 = 99; S.R. 28 = 168; P.T. 105 = 140; B.R. = ; H.T. 29, 3, 1, 8 = 145; C. = 200, 226, 207.
SOHAM.	D.B. 64 = 352; S.R. 86 = 516; P.T. 382 = 509; B.R. = ; H.T. 237, 51, 5, 89 = 1185; C. = 2000, 4283, 4683.
STAPLEFORD.	D.B. 27 = 148; S.R. 19 = 114; P.T. 67 = 89; B.R. 28 = 140; H.T. 24, 1, 0, 5 = 120; C. = 235, 594, 501.
STEEPLE MORDEN.	D.B. 56 = 309; S.R. 41 = 246; P.T. 249 = 332; B.R. 44 = 220; H.T. 40, 4, 1, 20 = 200; C. = 430, 1018, 713.
STETCHWORTH.	D.B. 27 = 149; S.R. 26 = 156; P.T. 106 = 141; B.R. 46 = 230; H.T. 62, 29, 0, 24 = 310; C. = 342, 662, 864.
STOW QUY.	D.B. 17 = 94; S.R. 22 = 132; P.T. 148 = 197; B.R. 31 = 155; H.T. 45, 18, 1, 26 = 225; C. = 235, 373, 321.
SWAFFHAM BULBECK.	D.B. 25 = 137; S.R. 21 = 126; P.T. 194 = 259; B.R. 58 = 290; H.T. 87, 27, 1, 40 = 435; C. = 540, 912, 706.
SWAFFHAM PRIOR.	D.B. 26 = 142; S.R. 57 = 342; P.T. 265 = 353; B.R. 33 = 165; H.T. 140, 28, 5, 52 = 700; C. = 791, 1396, 950.
SWAVESEY.	D.B. 64 = 351; S.R. 96 = 576; P.T. 379 = 507; B.R. 78 = 390; H.T. 127, 32, 2, 49 = 635; C. = 831, 1335, 899.
TADLOW.	D.B. 31 = 171; S.R. 26 = 156; P.T. 130 = 173; B.R. 15 = 75; H.T. 29, 6, 0, 15 = 145; C. = 101, 232, 159.
TEVERSHAM.	D.B. 29 = 160; S.R. 24 = 144; P.T. missing; B.R. 15 = 75; H.T. 25, 2, 1, 12 = 125; C. = 154, 286, 222.
TOFT.	D.B. 35 = 193; S.R. 29 = 174; P.T. 76 = 101; B.R. 24 = 120; H.T. 37, 5, 0, 9 = 185; C. = 282, 478, 228.
THRILOW.	D.B. 27 = 149; S.R. 25 = 150; P.T. missing; B.R. missing; H.T. 47, 2, 1, 20 = 235; C. = 334, 522, 428.
TRUMPINGTON.	D.B. 33 = 179; S.R. 48 = 288; P.T. missing; B.R. 45 = 225; H.T. 79, 12, 3, 36 = 395; C. = 494, 841, 1084.
WATERBEACH.	D.B. 61 = 335; S.R. 59 = 354; P.T. 207 = 276; B.R. 70 = 350; H.T. 117, 7, 0, 35 = 585; C. = 553, 1619, 1277.
WENDY.	D.B. 18 = 99; S.R. 15 = 90; P.T. 166 = 221; B.R. 16 = 80; H.T. 18, 0, 2, 10 = 90; C. = 151, 354, 96.
WEST WICKHAM (CUM ENHALE AND STREET- LING).	D.B. 40 = 220; S.R. 37 = 222; P.T. missing; B.R. 33 = 165; H.T. 36, 3, 0, 6 = 180; C. = 332, 522, 336.
WEST WRATTING.	D.B. 28 = 154; S.R. 49 = 294; P.T. 180 = 240; B.R. 47 = 235; H.T. 76, 24, 1, 42 = 380; C. = 541, 705, 470.
WESTON COLVILLE.	D.B. 42 = 232; S.R. 35 = 210; P.T. 119 = 159; B.R. missing; H.T. 57, 10, 1, 29 = 285; C. = 318, 538, 458.
WESTLEY WATERLESS.	D.B. 18 = 99; S.R., P.T. with Boro' Green; B.R. 15 = 75; H.T. 18, 5, 1, 11 = 90; C. = 126, 212, 208.
WHADDON.	D.B. 48 = 264; S.R. 19 = 114; P.T. 170 = 226; B.R. 33 = 165; H.T. 29, 5, 2, 9 = 145; C. = 221, , 286.

- WHITTLESFORD. D.B. 33=179; S.R. 39=234; P.T. 142=189; B.R. 49=245; H.T. 95, 20, 3, 26=475; C.=416, 821, 725.
- WICKEN. D.B. 24=132; S.R. 30=180; P.T. 157=209; B.R. = ; H.T. 88, 16, 2, 46=440; C.=614, 1133, 704.
- WILBRAHAM, GREAT. D.B. 20=110; S.R. 45=270; P.T. ; B.R. 50=250; H.T. 65, 0, 1, 28=325; C.=354, , 456.
- WILBRAHAM, LITTLE. D.B. 20=110; S.R. 40=240; P.T. 108=144; B.R. 21=105; H.T. 43, 13, 1, 15=215; C.=183, 371, 348.
- WILLINGHAM. D.B. 23=126; S.R. 43=258; P.T. 287=323; B.R. 105=525; H.T. 137, 8, 1, 34=685; C.=795, 1619, 1611.
- WIMPOLE. D.B. 13=72; S.R. 66=396; P.T. 173=230; B.R. 36=180; H.T. 38, 11, 1, 15=190; C.=324, 419, 238.
- WOOD DITTON. D.B. 49=269; S.R. 35=210; P.T. missing; B.R. missing; H.T. 48, 0, 3, 17=240; C.=648, 1472, 997.

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